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CANAVAN PAPERS

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M. J. CANAVAN

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE RAYMOND FAMILY, AND OF THE RAYMOND TAVERN, WHICH STOOD ON THE SPOT NOW OCCUPIED BY MR. NEAL'S HOUSE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RAYMOND FAMILY, AND OF THE RAYMOND TAVERN, WHICH STOOD ON THE SPOT NOW OCCUPIED BY MR. NEAL'S HOUSE.

Joseph Estabrook, the elder brother of Benjamin Estabrook, the first minister at Lexington, received from his father, the minister of Concord, the easterly 3/4 of the Estabrook land. The widow of the minister was given 1/4. Before he came here, he married the Widow Loring in Hingham. She had children by her first husband, and as they grew up they formed the Loring family of Lexington. In 1733, Jos. Estabrook died. In 1734, his son, Joseph Estabrook,(by a first wife, Millicent, who died) cordwainer, or, as we now call it, shoemaker, sold from this land to Hepzibah Raymond of Beverly, 25 acres running along the Concord highway, and extending from John Mason's tan-yard to an apple tree at the northwest corner of a Mansion house. And to her husband, Jonathan Raymond, he sold 17 acres lying next to this land on the west. Jonathan's land probably reached about up to Mr. Harmon's place. In all, 45 acres. The land to the west of the 45 acres then belonged to John Estabrook, another son of the original Joseph, but afterward Matthew Mead bought it, before 1750, and lived there in a lean-to house, which is still preserved in the old part of the Russell house, in the four front rooms of the first and second stories. Matthew married in 1754. He was a farmer, and at different times held the offices of constable, school committee-man, and tything man, whose duty it was to keep unruly children in order at meeting, to see that they were catechized, and to look out that no excesses were committed at the tavern. As constable, he was also collector of taxes, and when on an official errand probably carried a staff five feet long, tipped with brass.

To the east of Hepzibah's land was John Mason's tan-yard and house, i.e., the house near the Munroe Station, where Prof. Wells lives. John Mason came from Newton in 1698 and bought this land of the elder Joseph Estabrook. (He bought 20 acres of the Estabrooks and 20 of the Adams farm.) He had been constable in 1714, and was town clerk and selectman for several years at the time the Raymonds bought. The mill-stone with which he ground his bark into tan is used as a step to the Golf Club house. A meadow belonging to John Estabrook was also on the east of her land, and on the north the land was bounded by land of John Estabrook, Philip Russell, and by Captain Cooke's farm. These 42 acres apparently stretched over the present Munroe meadow beyond the Munroe Spring, and mention is made in the deed of the "springs or breaks in the meadow", and "the breaky piece." One of the "islands" or mounds in the meadow is mentioned as a boundary. I believe there were more islands than now exist there, but James S. Munroe has caused them to disappear. A right of way was reserved to enter the meadow from the north and south. The right of way from the south ran by the east side of the Mansion house. Jonathan Raymond also bought 100 acres in the north part of the town. I believe the Trasks owned them afterwards.

Jonathan's father and mother, Jonathan and Charity Raymond, also came to town at the same time, and the father died in 1742, leaving all his real and personal estate to his wife, Charity, so long as she remained a widow, and the use of his boy Robin. He mentions several children in his will, one of whom, Bartholomew, ran the ferry boat between Charlestown and Boston before the Charles River Bridge was built; and a daughter, Charity, who married Thomas Blodgett. Joseph Bowman, Benjamin Reed, and William Reed were the appraisers of his estate, and the inventory mentions wearing

apparel, books (probably such books as Young's Night Thoughts and the Pilgrim's progress, bought of some peddler as he came around with his pack) a gun and belt (I suppose that was a belt for holding charges of powder, such as they used in the early part of this century, and called bandoliers) beds and bedding, furniture, two chests of drawers, two tables, chairs, looking-glass, and pickters (I should like to know the subjects of these "pickters," - such things as Joseph Interpreting, or Pharaoh's Cup Found) a pair of hand-irons, fire slice-tongs, saddel, brass and putter (that isn't a bad way to spell pewter: p-u-t, pewt, t-e-r, ter, pewter) a Life stock £65, Bond £45, Mortgage £100, a mulatto slave (that must have been Robin) homestead of 50 acres, with buildings and fences, £650. Personal estate, £376, whole estate £1026. But the currency was so depreciated that one of these pounds was not worth a Spanish silver dollar, and on the other hand, we must remember that if a dollar looked as big as a cart-wheel to our grandfathers, it must have seemed a good deal bigger in 1742.

Jonathan and Hepzibah kept tavern many years in this house. It was a two-story lean-to, unpainted of course, with long sheds for horses, a barn and cider mill, and a well with a well-sweep. The other tavern keeper in town during this time was Ebenezer Fiske. He probably kept his tavern at the place where Hayward and the British soldier shot each other, on Fiske Hill, where Mr. Neville lives. And during the same period John Buckman was a retailer of spirits, and undoubtedly had a shop, a country store, where you could buy all kinds of dry and wet goods, calimancoes, chintzes, Paduasoys, everlasting, serge, camlet cloth, tea, sugar, rum, gin, cognac, Madeira wine; and where a salt fish was hung up as a refreshment and thirst-producer, from which the men who came to trade would

tear off a strip and munch it, and get up a thirst for another glass of grog. This John Buckman was the father of the John who afterwards kept the Buckman Tavern, and John Buckman lived in and kept his shop at what we now know as the Munroe Tavern. Col. William Munroe, who bought the place of John Buckman, the younger, in 1770, kept a tavern there, and also kept a shop, as John Buckman did earlier in the century.

The other immediate neighbors were Joshua Bond, the tailor, a little to the west of Buckman's house. And the Lorings had grown up and built a house which stood not far from the present Hunt house. And on the other side of the highway from the Raymond Tavern lived Ebenezer Bowman, the blacksmith, whose house was where Mr. Norris' house now stands. He used the same well, that is back of the commemorative tablet, and his blacksmith shop was to the west of the well and near the road. He lived there till 1750. A little before this time, a young clockmaker named Nathaniel Mulliken was going through Lexington, repairing clocks; and he worked on a clock belonging to John Stone, up on the Lincoln Road, and fell in love with his daughter Lydia. Lydia's heart beat time with his, and they were married and bought this place of Ebenezer Bowman in 1750, and Nathaniel used the blacksmith shop as a clock shop and made the works of the clocks in it. They lived there happily till 1767 when Nathaniel died. He had heart disease, and one day he carried a pail of water from the well up to the house, and sat down in a chair and passed away. They had several children, boys and girls.

In 1750, Jonathan Raymond bought 11 acres of Matthew Mead, bounded east by James Brown, northeast by Phil Russell, north by Jonathan Raymond, and south by Jonathan Raymond. These 11 acres lie between the Munroe Spring and the Lexington Spring, or included it. Jonathan Raymond died

in 1760, and I suspect that he may have died in the French war, from the fact that his heirs ask to have his rates or taxes sunk for that year. It seems to have been a custom to reduce or throw off entirely the taxes of soldiers who were in distress or dead. I have found no record of his being in the war, but many fought whose names are not on record, or who are recorded as of some other town.

Hepzibah was administratrix in 1760. In real estate, Jonathan left, first, the Tony meadow, that is, the 11 acre lot between the Munroe and Lexington Springs, and so named probably from Joseph Estabrook's negro Tony; second, 20 acres of land west of Hepzibah's land, of which they set off 6 1/2 acres to Hepzibah as dower, beginning at the apple tree at the northwest of the Mansion house, and running along the road 15 rods and 2 links. This is the land between the Neal house and Mr. Tuft's wall. The rest of the real estate was left to John, the eldest son of Jonathan. John was a cripple.

The inventory of Jonathan Raymond's estate shows that at that time the tavern was well furnished for those days. For books, they had a Bible, a testament, and sundry old books. Of wearing apparel, John left a Sarge coat, a complete coat, a great coat, an old blue coat, a Saccote, a pair of briches, an old pair of briches, two pair of blue stockings, and an old pair of stockings, mittens, hat and four caps, 2 neck bands, and three buckels. Like others, he had a Sunday suit that lasted him a lifetime, and perhaps lasted his son John his short life too; and beside that, he had the rough, every-day wear.

There were apparently three bed-chambers, with beds and bedding, or blankets and 5 pair of cotton and linen sheets and 5 pair of pillow cases. Two table-cloths and 18 napkins. There were 3 tables and a number of chairs, a desk, a clock and case, an old chest. There was also "a warming pan, a

looking glass, a lanthorn, tongs, shovel, andirons, 2 trammels and irons, a tea kettle, tea pot, cannister, diper, brass kittel, small brass kittel, skillet, skimer, iron pot, spit, frying pan, dripping pan, 6 teaspoons, silver spoon, 6 spoons, egg spoon, 4 chinay cups (they all had "Chinay" cups for drinking tea, their great luxury) Saser, wine glass, 6 new plates, 17 old plates, 5 platters, old putter, quart pots, pint pots and gill pots; flatirons, box irons, and heater, sheers, large bole, 9 small boles, 2 earthen pots, 8 candlesticks, load waits, 6 large mugs, 18 small mugs, 3 case bottels, 2 round ditto, 2 earthen platers, 3 milk pans, 2 pales, 6 old tubs in south chamber, 2 sope tubs (these were probably outside by the back door) pickel tub (in which they corned their salted meats) 5 hogsheads, 3 large buts, large cag, churn, beer barrel, cheese keler (the word was obscure; so I made it out, but I don't understand it), half bushel bread trof, mele chest, kace of nifes, forks, 6 old nifes, forks; saddel and bridel, 3 tubs, old lynin wheel, loom and warping bars, foot wheels, pare of bellows, old iron, old bolts, 2 washing tubs, cyder mill, Whirrey cart and Wheles, sled, 2 axies, beetel, wegges, iron bar, saw, shave, sythe, 4 old sythes, old auger, bellows, pare of fetters, chain, 3 peaces of old chain, old plane, mortis ax, 3 hay forks, horse taklin, 3 hoes, 2 rakes, spade, shovel, sythe snath, old plough, 2 baskits; 2 Pide cows, spekled cow, Brindle cow, old cow, fat cow, mare; 80 bushel oats, 3 calfs, 3 hogs, 2 pigs, 13 bushel barley. Stable, 3-0-0; 28 gallons of rum, 3- 0-11; large chain, hay in barn, 9-6-3, note of hand 1-4-7, money in house 8-0-0. Real estate, prized at £103-16-0. This I believe was in lawful money, not depreciated currency.

That 28 gallons of rum does not show any great diversity of drink, such as one would expect in a well-kept tavern of that time. Where are his gin, coganc, Madeira wine and bounce? The tavern must already have been in its decadence.

Hepzibah was a great woman for hustling. I use the word with a purpose, for I was surprised to find it common in the last century. It is a comparatively new word in my vocabulary, and I don't think we used it much twenty years ago, till it came back to us, from the west in the term, a Hustler. When she got in the loom to weave, she must have made it clatter at a great rate.

Ginger Porter Meriam, the wife of Benjamin Meriam, who lived in the Viles house is, to me, another interesting woman. Her name implies so much. And yet, very likely she was as insipid as dish-water. How absurd some names are. I remember as a little child, that we had a bottle filled with curious shells brought back from California by some one who went to California in '49, and brought back these shells. Who he was, I don't know; but I have never forgotten that I was told that the man who occupied the place before him where he lived was Christopher Columbus Tubbs.

If we could only look into the old Tavern in its palmy days, on some election or town meeting night! The people of the last century were a convivial, drinking set. But while in England no real gentleman, no one but a milksop, rose from the dinner table sober, the people here were quite temperate in comparison. Every one drank liquor, of course, as innocently as a child takes its mother's milk, without a suspicion there was anything wrong about it, provided it was done in moderation. And the rule as to what was moderation was somewhat lax.

Bennett, in his account of Boston in 1740, says he rarely saw a drunken man; and the Rev. John Hancock, at the ordination of his son Ebenezer at Lexington, 1734, says: "There's no drinking clubs or companies, that have their appointed places and times to meet and drink and game and spend their precious time, as I know of; and if there be, I hope such as are under the oath of God will discover and disperse them." The last part refers to the tything man, whose duty it was to look in at the tavern and see that no excesses were going on. But the occasion when Bishop Hancock said this was one that called for nothing but kind words; and it seems to me that the old man is a little bit doubtful about his statements, and has a suspicion that it may not be so. Every old man in the town will tell you that in the fall when he was a boy, they laid in a barrel or two of potatoes, and 30 or 40 barrels of cider, and had no fear of the potatoes giving out, but great fear about the cider.

If you had told the people of that time that they ought not to drink at all, not a drop, they would have looked upon you as the Irishman looked who had signed the pledge, and who was found by a friend, sitting down in a lager beer saloon before a glass of beer. "Hullo, Maloney," said he, "I thought you had signed the pledge." "So I have." "Well, then you should be total abstainer." "So I am, so I am; but I'm not a bigoted one."

A tavern at this time was the principal place for men to meet in the evening, and gossip and hear the news; for the Yankee of that period was one of the most inquisitive persons that ever existed. They would read the notices of new laws, of public lotteries, of vendues and administrators' sales, which were tacked up in the bar-room of the tavern; and when the

lawyer, on his way to court at Concord, entered, threw his wet saddlebags in the corner, and spread his great coat over a chair to dry, he would at once be besieged with questions before he could order supper, as to the standing quarrel with the Governor about his salary? Whether the King did really intend to send Bishops over to this country and establish a prelacy?

Or if a fur trade from the back country came along with his pack of furs, before he could get his furs stowed away for the night, they wanted to know all about the late attack by the French and Indians on Fort No. 4, as Charlestown, N. H. was then called.

So they sat before the fireplace, in which a great fire of peat and logs blazed, and told of encounters with Indians, of the attacks on Billerica, Chelmsford and Haverhill, of babes and mothers murdered and scalped, or perhaps they told of scalps they themselves had taken, and the bounty they had received for them from the Province. Then the conversation would run off to tales of pirates, of Captain Kidd, or the pirates captured at Cape Ann and the Shoals. Their bloody adventures would be narrated, and how at last they were captured and hanged at Boston on the beach between high and low water mark.

Perhaps a survivor of the ill-fated expedition to the Havannahs or Cartagena in 1740 would be present, and would tell of tropical scenes, of the bravery of young Captain Lawrence Washington of Virginia, of the customary stupidity and rivalries of the British commanders, which kept the Gulf of Mexico in Spanish possession, and of the terrible bilious fever that swept away half the men in two days, and forced them to retreat.

Or some one who had been at Louisburg in 1748 would narrate how the Provincials dragged the cannon on sleds across the morass in spite of the

fire of the French, of the surrender of the Fortress, and how Parson Moody cut down the crucifix from the altar with his axe.

Let us suppose that this convivial meeting at the tavern happened in 1758 or 59. The talk would largely be about the French and Indian War. William Bowman might saunter in, who had gone up to Narragansett No. 2, now known as Westminster, in the fall of 1742, but who returned to the East Village. He lived on the Cotton place on Watertown road after he came back. William had no enthusiasm about Indians. "I've had enough of them. When I was up at Narragansett I was at Captain Hoar's garrison house, in 1748, and was out mowing one day, and all of a sudden saw some of the pesky varmints in the woods between me and the fort. I tell you, boys, my hair jest stood on end, and lifted my old coon skin cap clean off of my head; and though 'twas a tolerable warm day, a cold sweat started out all over me. Just pass the bowl of flip over to me, will you? It gives me a chill now to think of it. Well, I made believe not to see them, for I knew they were laying for me, and kept on mowing sort of active like, as if I was afraid of a change in the weather, and every stroke of the scythe took me a step further from the fort, and further from them, sitting there in the woods quite comfortable like, waiting for me, sort of conjecturing whether they'd have me run the gauntlet first, or roast me without it. It was up-hill work, but as I got to where the land began to slope down, and saw them getting a little uneasy, I flung down the scythe and made for Graves fort, two miles off, and they after me. Ketch me? they might as well have tried to ketch a streak of lightning. I was that scared I guess I cleared ten foot of ground at every jump, and when I got to Graves I fell all in a heap. My tongue hung out, I was that dry. Just give me another pull at that flip, I feel parched now. Yes, boys, there's good land up there, but I don't hanker after it; I don't consider it a healthy neighborhood."

William had just about finished, when the door opened, and a middle-aged man entered the room. He wore a blue woolen frock, and his three-cornered felt hat was well pulled down over his eyes, or rather, over his eye, for he had only one. There was a scar where the other had been. "Talk about scalping," exclaimed one of the guests, "Here's the man who knows all about it. Pass the bowl to Ephraim Winship." The new-comer took off his hat tenderly, and exposed two bare red spots on the top of his head, each about the size of the palm of your hand, and between these spots a fringe of hair ran back from his forehead. He was a wierd sight. He took the bowl and raised it. "Sarvent, gentlemen," said he. "Here's to your good health, and may every infernal Indian be wiped out." "Now, Ephrain, sit down here by the fire, and tell us about the Indians." He sat down by the fire and took a small cap out of his pocket, which he put on, and said, "The old spots are rather tender, and I have to keep the draft off of them or I get terrible colds. You all know I left the old place over on the meadows in 1740, and went down to New Marblehead in Maine and took up a nice piece of land, and was little by little licking it into shape, when these troubles with the French and Indians arose. We lived in garrison houses or forts, and from time to time had little fights with them, but always drove them off; but in '56 I went out with Ezra Brown to work on his land, which was about a mile off. Of course, we took our guns, and as we had a suspicion that some Indians might be about, we had a guard of four men and four lads with us. Ezra and I were ahead, and as we were going through a wood, all of a sudden we heard a firing, and I felt something like a whiplash on this right eye, and another blow on the arm. I fell down, and then there came a thump on the head, and I knew nothing more till I found myself in bed at the fort, with one eye gone, a bullet hole in the arm, a tomahawk wound in the back of my head, (luckily my skull is thick) and these two

scalps gone from the top of my head. I have got two bumps on the top of my head, and they took a scalp off each of them. Of course, I suffered a great deal but I pulled through. I learned afterwards that when I fell. some of the boys ran off to the fort to give the alarm. Poor Ezra was killed, and the Indians supposed I was, and they scalped both of us. The rest of our party and my boy Gersham, who was about 20 years old, rushed on the Indians and drove them from us. Then they all got behind trees and fired at each other, until old Poland, their chief, fired, and in loading exposed himself and was shot dead. The Indians rushed to him and raised a war-whoop, and our boys fired again and killed two more, and the Indians cleared out, taking off their dead and wounded. I suppose I shall go back some day, after this war is over, for I have a good farm there; but I should never have had the chance if I had not had a son like Gersham, full of pluck and grit."

Then Hepzibah would come in with some more bowls of flip, and young John Raymond, the cripple, would pull a loggerhead from the fire and plunge it into the mixture, and leave it there till it foamed up. And as the bowl went round, the conversation would again drift off to the events of the French war, then at its height. Some would tell of the bloody fight with Dieskau in which they worsted that doughty opponent, and all the credit was given to Sir. William Johnson, when it belonged by rights to Col. Lyman. And others had been at the massacre at Fort William Henry, and told how the Indians sprang at the unarmed prisoners and cut them down and scalped them, and how some escaped and wandered in the woods, perishing of hunger.

But politics and local gossip was what ruled. The quarrels between the Smiths and Bowmans and the Reeds; the north side of the town against the south; for there was great jealousy between the inhabitants living on either side of the main highway, and separate constables were chosen for the two portions of the town.

The conversation might drift to Bishop Hancock. How he settled the land dispute between two hotheads, and after hearing both sides, stuck down a stake and made that the boundary. They were all good loyalists in those days. Of course, governors must be curbed and kept in proper subjection and revenue officers circumvented, for smuggling, though a crime, was no sin, and was winked at by the Collector. But the King! God bless him! George, stout-hearted George, who fought so well at Dettingen. Many a toast was drunk to his health, and Jonathan Raymond would mix the flip, a good deal of rum, a good deal of beer, and a sufficient quantity of brown sugar, and then he would pull one of the iron loggerheads out of the peat fire, where some were always kept in readiness, and the hot iron would be plunged into the mixture, and left there till the flip foamed up, and sent forth its bitter sweet aroma. Then the bowl would be passed around, and each would toast his Majesty again.

So in the good old Colony times, when we lived under the King, the drinking went on, and it lasted till a great wave of temperance reform swept over the country in 1830.

Jonathan's license expired at his death, and Hepzibah presented the following petition in 1760;

PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY

To His Excellency, Governor Bernard:

Humbly shows Hepzibah Raymund, widow and administratrix of the estate of her husband Jonathan Raymund, that said Jonathan kept tavern many years on the great road in Lexington by license of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace; that he died May currant leaving his house well stored with things for business, but although administration is granted, and the selectmen approve her keeping tavern, she cannot do so if upon the license granted, without license from your Honour. Wherefore, as there is no other Tavern near, and carters and travellers are continually calling at the house for entertainment, she prays she may keep the tavern, until next time for granting licenses, she giving bonds to keep order and pay duties of excise.

Hepzibah Raymond X Her Mark.

This Petition was made in 1760, and was allowed. The paper is in the possession of Mr. Timothy Fiske, with the signatures of Governor Bernard and James Otis, the elder.

The period covered by the French war, from 1755 to 63, was one of great distress to the colonists. One man out of every four was in the field as a soldier, and the taxes were enormous. Towards the end of the war, over half a man's income went in taxes caused by the war. Respectable and well-to-do families were impoverished, and came on the town. Of course trade languished. People had no money to frequent the tavern. John Buckman's shop was just below, on the other side of the street, and people were as likely to drop in there to get their glass of grog or black strap as at the tavern, or more likely, for they went there to exchange their butter and eggs for a quarter of a pound of tea and a pound of sugar, and pulled a strip off the salt fish, hung up conveniently, and gossipped. And the Raymonds and their relatives were getting poor. In 1751, Dr. Jos. Fiske, the doctor of Lexington (the Fiskes were the only doctors we know anything about, although there does seem to have been a Dr. Kittredge floating around, whoever he may have been) married Hepzibah Raymond, the daughter of Jonathan and Hepzibah. Some years before that, Thomas Blodgett, who I suppose lived over by Mr. Moody's place, had married Charity, the sister of Jonathan Raymond. He was away two or three years in the French war, down in Nova Scotia and up in Quebec. His wife fell sick, and she and her children came on the town for support for a time. Jan. 1, 1761, it was voted that Dr. Jos. Fiske should take his little cousin Mary Blodgett, as Stephen Locke took Mehitabel Blodgett. Dr. Fiske was allowed a bill for clothing them.

The estate of Jonathan Raymond the elder had disappeared,- the homestead, the mortgage, the note of hand, and the boy Robin all were gone, for on Feb. 8, 1761, one of the articles in the warrant for a town meeting was "To see what the town will do about supporting Charity Raymond, 'his widow'". At the town meeting Mar. 4, 1762, it was voted to pay Mr. Robert Harrington, £2-16s. for boarding widow Charity Raymond. Robert Harrington was a blacksmith, who lived opposite what is now Maple Street. On June 18, 1762, it was voted to pay Robert Harrington 10s. 2d. "for providing sum Rum and sugar for ye Widow Charity Raymond." The town saw to it that she had not only meat but drink too. Then she was put to board with Jos. Russell, over on the Woburn road, at a certain price, "she remaining in a usial state of health." Russell undoubtedly underbid Robert Harrington, for they put their paupers up at auction to the lowest bidder.

Then in February, 1763, Thomas Blodgett comes back from Quebec and the wars, and says the town has overdrawn his account in the Province treasury 17 dollars, money that they had paid out for his wife and children; and the town pays it back to the Province. Then poor old Charity Raymond is boarded around with the person who bids the lowest price.

At a meeting of selectmen Aug. 29, 1767, an order is given to "pay Mrs. Hepzibah Raymond 40 shillings towards the charge of conveying her aged mother-in-law to Brookfield." I suppose she came from there originally. They worked hard to get rid of their paupers; they warned them out of town, they cautioned them, they put them in the stocks, or placed them in a cart, and carried them off and dumped them miles away from Lexington, just as you try to get rid of the old cat, and like the cat they always came back.

Note: R. Harrington bought this 20 acres of David Mead, blacksmith, 1731. (M.D. 56-206) and Mead bought it of Emerson, a part of the Golden Moore or Adams farm.

If the selectmen thought that the town of Brookfield was going to provide for Charity Raymond, they were mistaken. Poor Charity was back here in 1767, and was put to board with Anna Tidd; and in June 1768 her troubles came to an end, when she was 87 years old. It is pitiful to think of the last years of this poor old woman, whose early life had been so comfortable and well-to-do, tossed about to whoever would board her at the lowest price. I hope Anna was kind to her.

But Hepzibah had to get rid of her mother-in-law to straighten out things, for she was going to begin life again. In December, 1763, she married Capt. Thomas Munroe of Concord. He came from over by what we call the Lowell Road, and was the uncle of Edmund and William Munroe, and had gone up to Concord and kept Roe's tavern up there. They always married again in those days. Generally, the funeral meats did coldly furnish forth the marriage dinner, but Hepzibah let a whole three years pass. After her marriage John kept the tavern, and seems for a time to have kept on his feet, for in 1763 he bought of Matthew Mead 3 acres lying next to Tony pasture. About this time, Capt. Edmund Munroe, who by the marriage of his uncle Thomas to Hepzibah had become a relative, came to the tavern and boarded there, more or less, till John Buckman got married in July 1768, and he went over to Buckman's place (which we call the Munroe Tavern) and boarded with him. John Buckman has potash works then. which he was running in partnership with Jonathan Harrington, Capt. Leonard Whiting, and Nahum Wilder; and Edmund bought a 3/4 interest and continued in it three years.

In 1769, John Raymond had to sell or mortgage for £66, to Benj. Merriam, Jr., 16 acres, bounded south by the County Road, west on Matthew Mead's, north on Roe's road, so-called, elsewhere by Hepzibah Munroe's land.

The path that the Munroes travelled over to reach the village had by this time become recognized as a road. It was afterwards called the Scotland Road, and then Woburn Street. He also included in the mortgage the 14 acres known as the Tony pasture, bounded north by Ph. Russell and Joe Russell, by a ditch, southeast by Francis Brown by a ditch, and elsewhere upon Widow Hepzibah Munroe. You will notice in the last description that Francis Brown has succeeded his father James who died in 1768. And another thing to be noticed is that Hepzibah is again a widow.

Hepzibah did not long remain a widow, for in 1772, brother-in-law Dr. Jos. Fiske apparently put up £93 with which John Raymond, innkeeper, buys back this land of Benjamin and Ginger Porter Merriam. It is bounded, not by Hepzibah Munroe's land, but by Hepzibah Meacham's land. Robert Meacham, her husband, was of Beverly. Probably some old flame. (The Meachams were relations of the Raymonds in Beverly.) The deed was executed in the presence of Matthew Mead and Jos. Fiske, who was there to see that everything was properly done with his money. And John at once conveys to Dr. Fiske 15 acres,- the Tony meadow,- with liberty to pass through the land of Hepzibah Meacham to and from said meadow by said Meacham's house to the highway where it may least damage said Meacham, but commodious to said Fiske and his heirs. In 1772 Dr. Fiske bought 3 acres of Hepzibah, lying between her land and that of John Mason. I believe this was the grove of trees back of Mr. James S.Munroe's house

There is a story that in the latter part of the time when John kept tavern, a traveller called and asked for something to eat. "I can't give you anything," said John. "Then give me some drink." "I have none." "Well, what do you keep?" "Tavern," said John.

I found a letter in the possession of Mr. Timothy Fiske, written by Dan. Raymond to his sister, Hepzibah Fiske, in 1772. It is from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and he asks her to send down some cider and silk and some ribbons to give to his landlady's girls, about 11 and 13 years old. Says he is doing well, making money fast. Wants some winter apples, too. Send them down by Captain Coggin's ship, and he will send up the money in the spring. The letter was sent by the favor of Capt. Coggin.

Hepzibah died early in 1773. I wonder if Dan sent up the money in the spring. John Remington, Esq., of Cambridge, got out an execution against Dan for £20 in 1775, and got an attachment on Hepzibah's estate, and the claim was never paid by Dan. The purchaser of the estate, Lydia Mulliken, paid it in 1777.

Among the claims on her estate was a note to John Buckman of 3-12-8. Nehemiah Estabrook, for slay to Beverly, 4s. Matthew Mead for mourning weed and other things, 3-4. Thomas Nelson, a Sive. Joel Viles, a pair of shoes, 4-6. Estate of Thomas Seccombe, deceased, wines and spirits, Sept. 6, 1766, on her account, 2-16-3. (I wonder who died then,(funeral probably of Capt. Thomas Munroe) or if it was for her private use.) Lydia Mason, for quilting and spinning, 16-1 1/2. Dan Harrington, tongs and mending andirons 8-3. Ebenezer Winship, for hire of horse to Northampton, to fetch Leonard's daughter Piper and her children to Lexington.

John Raymond presents a long bill of claims against the estate, amounting to £212. I will spare you the particulars, but by it it appears that he provided a sled to move his mother's goods to Concord early in 1764. She had just married Thomas Munroe. In May, 1766, he moved her back to Lexington. Thomas must have died by that time. In 1769 he moved her to Beverly. I suppose she married Robert Meecham then, and January 1773 he laid out money for her in her last sickness. On this claim for £212, the

commissioners allowed him 15-6-5.

Then there was a vendue of the personal effects, and Benj. Brown, the administrator, represents to Judge Danforth that the estate is insolvent.

Her personal effects are as follows: One silver spoon, and three silver tea spoons, 14-6. One full suit China curtains, 1-6-8. One bed bedstead and other linen, 1-15-8. 1 double Delft bowl, 1-4. One brass skillet and frame, 4-8. (The frame was a circle of iron or brass which stood on three or four legs, and they would place the frame in a bed of coals, and then rest the skillet upon it.) One pewter wear, 11-3. Iron and tin wear 5-3. Wooden wear, 1-5-3. Total, 13-18-2.

Money due her 12- 0-0
25-18-2.

When Hepzibah died and the estate was declared insolvent, the creditors pressed their claims and poor John was sent to poor debtor's prison. In the probate office at Cambridge, I find a letter of John Raymond to Judge Danforth from Cambridge where John is apparently in prison for debt. Estate of Jonathan Raymond and children, 1760.

Cambridge, June 24, 1773. I am detained here so much longer than I expected to be, so that I have not had any time to find a friend to purchase the place in so short a time as was set to raise the money in. So the administrator has purposed to sell it in process, which will be greatly to my disadvantage, because I have had friends that hath offered to buy the place if they had longer time to raise the money in and let me live in the place this seven years, and that will be a great service to me and my family, as we are under a much difficulty and trouble at this time. So that I beg your Honour would lengthen the time for the sale of the place as it is to be sold next Monday without your Honour will please to lengthen the time and as the place is rented out for this year it can't be no great service to the Airsto have it sold just at this instant. So I should be glad if Your Honour would grant my request as I have encouragement of being set at liberty before long and I should be very glad to see your Honour before the place is sold as it will be of great serviss to some of my creditors as well as to me to have the matter continued so that I can come with them before your Honour as an evidence to clear up some Waitty matters that must be dun before your Honour which I can give a great deal of light into as no other evidence will do without mine.

From your humble servant,
John Raymond.

Sir, the place is advertised to be sold next Monday without fail without Your Honour will stop the matter going on, and send a line to the administrator for him to continue the sail untill further order. Sir, please to send a line by Col. Brattle to me, and I can send it to the administrator.

Poor John did not get out as soon as he hoped, for Nov. 27, 1773, he sends another letter to Judge Danforth as follows:

Sir, I beg leave to inform your Honour that Mr. Benj. Brown, the administrator of my mother Hepzibah Meecham's estate, lying in Lexington, where I lived before I was brought to Cambridge, and as I was brought here and kept here, in that I could not do anything to help my family, and for that reason rather than my family should be turned out into the street as they are threatened to be and had not time to provide a place to go to so my brother Henry Fowle took pity of them andso hired my mother's place of the administrator, Mr. Benj. Brown, and as I understand the bargain between Mr. Brown and Brother Fowle, Mr. Brown was to make the fence that belonged to him to make according to agreement before sufficient evidence and if Mr. Brown made that fence then Brother Fowle was to pay unto Mr. Benj. Brown, the administrator, £10 for the time he hired the place of the said administrator, but as I have been credibly informed the administrator has not fulfilled his agreement with Brother Fowle in making the fence, though often requested of him to make it. But he refused to do it or any part of it. So by reason of this fence not being made according to agreement we have suffered more by the trouble and loses than all the rent of the place for the pasturing was in a manner lost for one of the neighbors kept 5 cows and 1 horse in that pasture the biggest part of the time ever since, Matthew Mead, by name, as I have been informed by very credibel persons, and if my wife put my cattle into that pasture, Mr. Mead would turn them into the road immediately and that hath been the management all summer and a great part of the corn and appel hath been waisted also by reason of that fence not being made. So that my wife and children were obliged to watch day and night to save what littel that their is saved of the produce of the place and what still there is saved will not pay the rent by a good deal. So that we shall lose all our trouble and labour that we have been at by reason of that fence not being made according to bargain. So may please your Honour I think I an my family are very ill treated as the administrator and some of the Airs as I have been informed agreed together not to have the fence made at all whereas if the fence had been made we could a saved the crop and the place would a sold for a good deal more. I have reason to think their not being willing to make the fence is all out of spite to me. So they thought that if they could get the rent they cared not whether anything was saved that grew on the place or not as they knew that the place lay common. So I think according to week judgment as Mr. Brown did not fulfill his engagement with Brother Fowle nor any part of it in making the fence, which was agreed upon before substantial evidence that Mr. Brown cannot recover any rent of Brother Fowle by Law but your Honour knoweth best about the matter.

From your most obedient and humble servant,

John Raymond.

Another month passes away, and John is still in jail, and on Dec. 20, 1773, sends another letter to Judge Danforth:

Sir: I understand the Airs are to meet before your Honour this day. I cannot come myself before your Honour. I should be very much obliged to you Sir if you would stand my friend as I so many against me and nobody to speak for me at all and being confined here the Airs take all the advantage they can of me as there is not nobody to object against what they say. Whither it be right or wrong as their ant nobody that knoweth so well about the matter as I do. I understand Sir by Mr. How that he hath got an execution levied on that place this week of Esq. Remington and until that is settled Mr. How tells me that Mr. Brown cannot give a deed of it. And if the case be so I should be greatly obliged to your Honour if you would give leave for my wife and children to live their until such time as their is a deed given of the place as they have no where to go at all and as soon as their is a deed given of the place to any Body we are ready to pay Rent until the Spring and then to remove as it will be very to turn my wife and children out in the cold this Winter.

From your most obedient and humble servant,
John Raymond.

These letters cause a feeling more of amusement than pity. How little we care for the misfortunes of others, unless presented in a dignified form. We see poor John, the cripple, languishing in jail, where his creditors have thrown him. We hear his piteous and almost hysterical appeal to the good kind judge to stand by me and be my friend for there an't nobody to help me and the other Airs are all conspiring against me, and the house is to be sold and my wife and little ones will be turned out in the winter cold and have nowhere to lay their heads. Oh sir, do something, say something, to stop it. And because he is not dignified, and his language is common and a little maudlin, we smile.

Good, kind-hearted Lydia Mulliken did not laugh when John Raymond sent out his piteous appeal. She pitied and helped her poor neighbors. In 1774, Lydia Mulliken bought the estate of Hepzibah Meecham of the administrator. But though she bought it, John Remington of Watertown had a lien on it for £22-14-11 for an execution against Dan Raymond, late of Cambridge, Housewright, "1/10 part thereof being the right of said Daniel then lying in common with the rest of said Heirs of the estate." This execution issued

(Note: John referred to this execution in his letter of Dec. 20.)

from the Clerk's office Dec. 10, 1773, and on Mar. 10, 1777, Lydia paid it off, and John Remington's claim was released to her. Lydia was probably the friend referred to by John in his letters, and she helped John and let him live in the house, and he and his family lived there at the time of the battle

When the battle took place, Lydia's house and shop, on the other side of the street, were burnt, and she moved up to a Muzzy house, which we call Dr. Holmes' house, at the corner of Waltham Street, and lived in the southern half of it till 1777.

Note

William Munroe had bought John Buckman's place in 1770, and ran a tavern there. On the day of the fight, as you well know, he was a very busy man, and was sergeant of the company, and the night before had been sent with eight men to guard Hancock and Adams. He got John Raymond to go down to the Munroe Tavern to help, and John tended the bar. When the troops returned, they began to burn and pillage. The Raymond house was entered, but I don't think they found much there. The soldiers were drinking heavily at the Munroe Tavern. The officers broke the barrels of liquor to prevent their getting any more. They fired their guns in the house; you can still see a bullet hole in the ceiling, and John started to run out of the back door and they shot him, and poor unfortunate John Raymond became a martyr for the cause of freedom.

The night before the fight, Elijah Sanderson and Mr. Prescott, the son of Dr. Prescott of Concord, were at Lydia Mulliken's, courting the Mulliken girls, and that is the reason that Prescott was returning to Concord so late when he was joined by Revere. Revere was captured, you know, but Prescott escaped and gave the alarm at Concord. John Mulliken, who was then 19, was up at Concord, learning the cabinet trade. He followed the

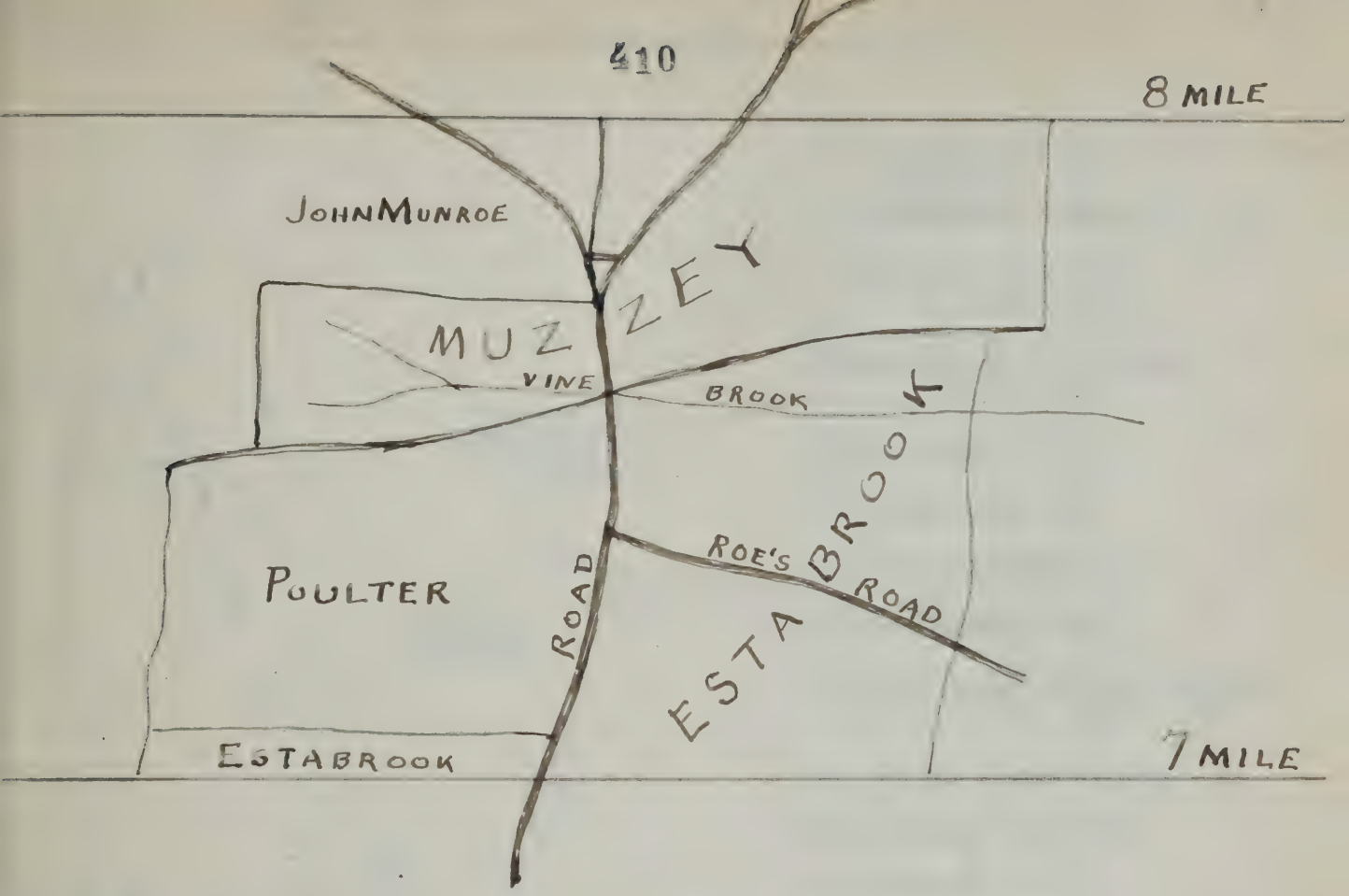
Note: If she did not live in the Holmes house, she lived in some other Muzzy house. It seems doubtful if the Holmes house was in existence at the time of the fight. It isn't mentioned and Mrs. Gleason said it was a new house when she was a girl. They used to call it "no front door."

troops down to Lexington, and when he was on the Common a cannon ball whizzed over his head, and a little further down he saw his mother's home and shop in flames, and he stood there and cried.

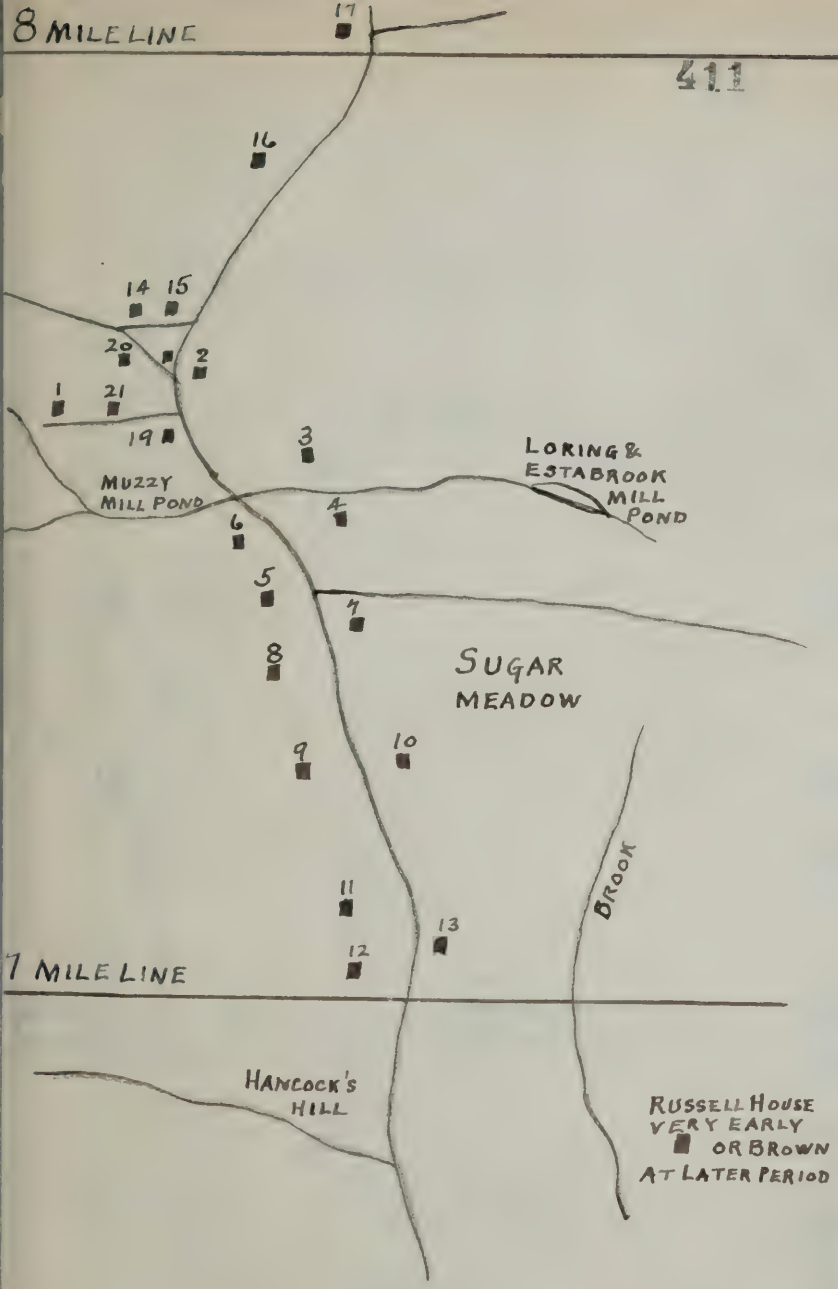
Lydia and her family moved into the Raymond house in 1777. On Nov. 18, 1777, she married Jonathan Harrington, senior, but left him and returned one morning to her children, and said she was going to stay with them. No explanations were asked or given. She died Nov. 13, 1783, and in 1790, John Mulliken bought the place of the other heirs, and in 1795 built the present house, on the foundations of the old house, and used the old timbers in its construction. He had previously built a two-story, unclapboarded shop, which stood endwise to the street on the east side of the house, and his family lived in it while the new house was being built. He was ridiculed for building so fine a house, but said he built for posterity. The great stone step in front of the house is a natural uncut stone, which he hauled from Holliston with twelve yoke of oxen.

Some of the Houses on the Main Road of Lexington Between Roe's Road and the 7th Mile Line And Who Occupied them first and at a Later Period In the XVIIIth Century.

M. J. Canavan.



That gives an idea of how the Pelham farm was cut up among Muzzy, Poulter, Estabrook. Pelham's farm reached from 7th to 8th mile line. Poulter sold to Hutting on the main road, the Munroe Tavern land reaching from Sanderson's up to Bloomfield St. J. Poulter to Jos. Loring on main road from Bloomfield up to Prosser. Poulter to Isaac Hunt, from Prosser up almost to Vine Brook.



1. John Munro about 1691

2. John Muzzy, Weaver, 1709/1714

3. H. Pelham 1640 and B. Muzzy 1693

4. Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Concord, 1693

5. Wm. Muzzy, 1764

6. Isaac Hunt, 1705

7. John Estabrook, 1720

8. Jos. Loring, 1706

9. David Comee probably between 1728/1732. Before 1732

10. Joseph Estabrook, Jr. 1713

11. Butting 1693/1697

12 Sanderson 1772

13 John Mason 1698

14 Sam. Jones 1753

15 Benj. Bates 1723

16 J. Hancock 1699

17 Jonas Parker about 1753

19 Wm. Munroe about 1724-5 blacksmith

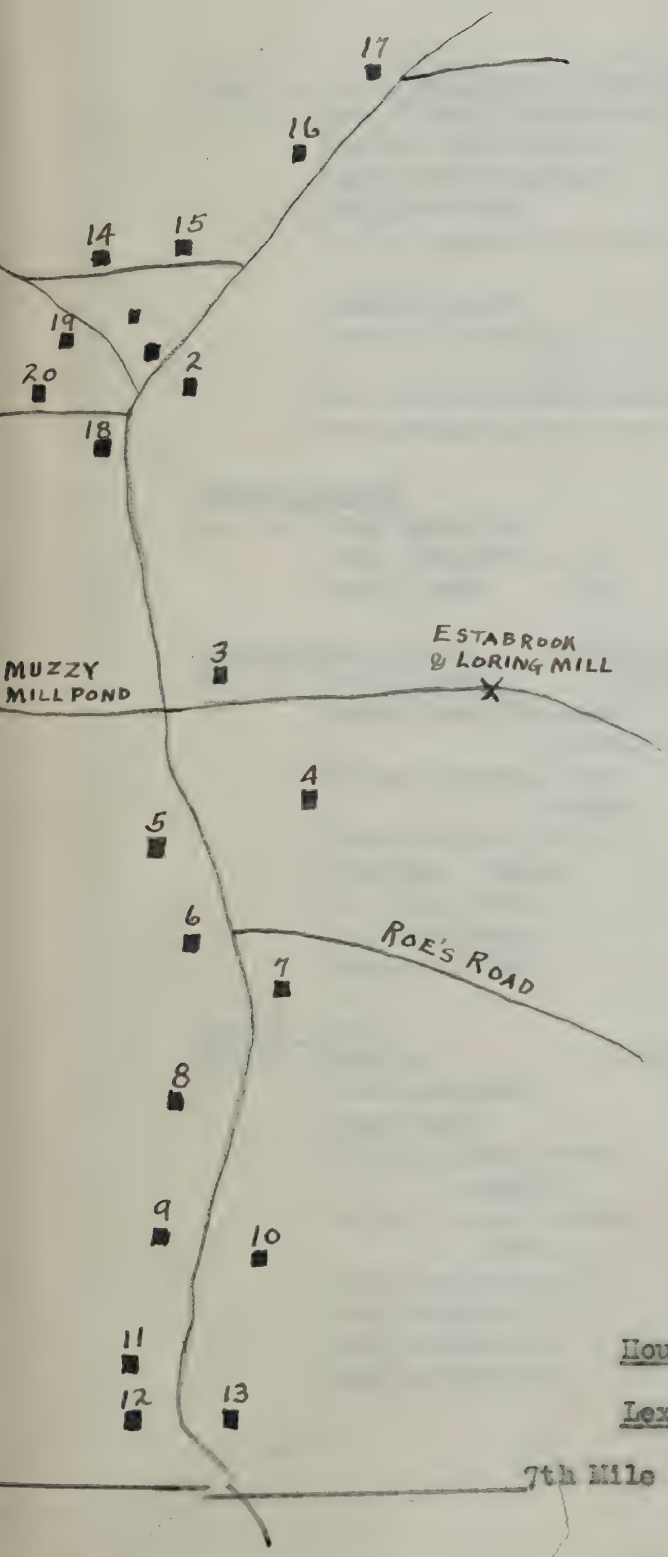
20 John & Marrett Munroe about 1735

21 John Munroe's malt house early in 18th century

The Loring - Estabrook Mill pond is on the 1830 map.

There was no Emerson house on Malt Lane till about 179—

The Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Lexington did not own his land. His father did.



1 John Munroe, say 1692

2 John Muzzy 1709/1714

3 H. Pelham 1640, B. Muzzy 1693

4 Benj. Estabrook 1693,
Dan Estabrook 1700

5 Isaac Hunt 1705 or 6
The Henchman Place

7 John Estabrook 1720

6 Benjamin Merriam about 1730

8 Joseph Loring 1706

9 David Comee 1720

10 Joseph Estabrook 1708

11 Nutting 1693/1697 small house
John Comee made it larger 1730
1. old
2. new

12 Sanderson house 1772

13 John Mason 1698

14 Sam. Jones 1755
Sold to D. Harrington 1763

15 Benj. Bates 1722

16 John Hancock 1699

17 Jonas Parker about 1753

18 Wm. Munroe, blacksmith, 1725

19 Jonas & Marrett Munroe about 1735

20 Malt house - early in 18th - John Munroe

Houses along the Country Road to Concord from Lexington, 18th Century.

7th Mile Line, just above entrance to Tower driveway.

Who occupied houses at various dates in 18th century, or rather, the owners, from map of Nov. 26, 1926.

The house at Plumer's.

No. 4.	Rev. Joseph Estabrook	1696
	Abigail Estabrook	1698
	Capt. Sam Checkley	1699
	Dan Estabrook	1700
	Capt. Joseph Estabrook	1707
	Joseph Frost	1730
	Joseph Estabrook, Jr.	1734
		1740
	His children and then his son Benjamin Estabrook.	

Russell House

No. 7.	John Estabrook	1720
	John Estabrook, Jr.	1742
	David Mead, about	1748

Morris House, cor. Bloomfield St.

No. 9.	David Comee	1720/1732
	Peter Jennison, March 1, tailor	1732
	Thomas Raymond, Nov. 15, tailor	1732
	John Overing, Esq.	1734
	Ebenezer Bowman	1748
	Nat. Mulliken	1750
	Mulliken heirs	1767
	John Mulliken	1790

Munroe Tavern

No. 11.	Butting	1693/1697
	Isaac Johnson	1697
	John Comee	1699
	Daniel Comee, part owner,	1719
	Daniel Comee, whole owner,	1729
	John Overing, Esq.	1736
	John Buckman	1747
	John Buckman, Jr.	1768
	William Munroe	1770

The Henchman House

No. 5.	Wm. Muzzy	1764
	Lydia Muzzy	1770
	Jonathan Smith	1771

Merriam - Viles

No. 6.	Isaac Hunt, blacksmith,	1705
	Benj. Fassett "	1712
	John Lawrence, Jr. "	1715
	Thomas Cutler	1723
	John Fowle, cordwainer,	1724
	Benj. Merriam, b'smith,	1727
	Benj. Merriam, Jr.	1773

Loring House at Griffiths'

No. 8.	Joseph Loring	1706
	Joseph Loring, Jr.	1746
	Jonathan Loring	1787

Raymond Tavern - John Mulliken

No. 10.	Joseph Estabrook, Jr.	1713
	Hepzibah Raymond	1734
	Dr. Jos. Fiske	1772
	Lydia M. Harrington	1772 -77
	John Mulliken	1790

Sanderson house

No. 12.	Sam Sanderson, joiner,	1772
	Sam Downing "	1787

Mason house

No. 13.	John Mason	1698
	Thaddeus Mason	1771
	Sam Henley	1789
	James Winthrop, Esq.	1791
	Jonas Munroe	1822

M. J. Canavan
Nov. 10, 1926

Some of the Houses on the Concord Road, 18th Century.

The 8th Mile Line from Harvard Square used in laying out estates at Cambridge farms is well known. You can see it on the Maps of Lexington, in the County Atlases, running across Robinson's driveway back of Gilmore's and across Hancock Street at the upper end of the Hancock estate.

Has the 7th Mile Line ever been pointed out? It crossed Main Street probably a little above Tower's driveway, I should think where the turn in the wall leading to the driveway becomes straight. There used to be an old fence-post there for years; I often wondered why it was kept. It seemed to me it was some old boundary mark. It was where I locate the 7th mile line.

Nov. 10, 1693, Edward Pelham sold Joseph Estabrook, the minister at Concord, 200 acres of the Pelham farm (M.D. 10-431), 186 acres on the North side of the Concord highway; and 14 acres on the South side, including the road. This 14 acres extended in from the North side of the road 87 poles, about 1435 feet; this 14 acres would be about 490 feet wide. The Estabrook's land touched the 7th mile line on the South East. The south-east boundary of the Munroe Tavern land was Poulter land. The 7th mile line would be about 490 feet South east of the Eastern boundary of the Munroe Tavern land.

The Colden Moore or John Adams or Edward Emerson farm of 120 acres reached up to the 7th Mile line and met the Pelham farm on that side. Make your measurements and judge where the boundary line was. I thought it was a little above the entrance to the Tower Estate.

See Note

Edward Emerson bought the John Adams farm and in 1703 sold 20 acres, the northwest portion of it to John Mason, tanner, of Cambridge. "John Mason on the North West." (Mason then was there 703 on Estabrooke land.) N.W. Francis Bowman, S.E. Edw. Emerson and S.E. and E. a direct line from Bowman (Cotton place) to John Russell, as wide on Bowman as on Russell; John Russell N. E. This 20 acres included was what is called Mason's Hollow, which was much more of a hollow formerly than now.

Edw. Emerson about 1700 (M.D.15-516) sold to Samuel Hancock of Cambridge, Cordwinder, 7 acres from this Adams farm, and though he only owned it a few years, he transmitted his name in "Hanker's Hill". This was the Charles Hunn estate. And Hancock (21-404, May 2, 1711, sold 9 acres to Joseph Brown, cordwainer, N. W. Mason, S. E. Bowman, S. Bridge's path, S.E. Bowman (16-201 M.D..) And in 1705, Emerson sold David Mead, housewright, 18 acres of the Adams farm, where the F. P. Pierce place is, and in 1711 David in turn sold it to Robert Harrington (M.D. 16-200) and here Robert Harrington ran his blacksmith shop, a little S. E. of Bridge's Road.

Dec. 6, 1714, (M.D. 17-114) Joseph Estabrook sold John Mason 14 acres on the South side of the road (the 14 acres to which I have already alluded) and 6 acres on the North side of the road opposite to it, bounded East by John Adams and John Russell, N.E. by Captain Cooke's farm or "Roe"; and West by Estabrook. The 14 acres included the Sanderson place. (No house mentioned.) The deed was probably confirmatory of an earlier sale by the Rev. Joseph Estabrook to his nephew, John Mason. Perhaps the earlier deed was lost or defective. Notice that the deed says John Adams in East, while the deed by Emerson conveyed the upper part of the Adams property to John Mason in 1703. This description is taken from an earlier deed.

Note: 17-144. John Mason mortgages 40 acres to Andrew Belcher, Addison Davenport, Thomas Hutchinson and John White, Trustees for the Province of Mass. Bay., for 150 £ at 5%. Mort. of Thaddeus to Sam Henly 1770

(M.D.10-317) In 1693, Nov. 10, Edw. Pelham sold to John Poulter [illegible] acres. No house is described as on it. Poulter must have sold to Ebenezer Nutting 50 acres containing the Munroe Tavern land; for in 1697, July 23, (L12 p.35) Nutting sells Isaac Johnson 50 acres with a small dwelling on it. Joseph Estabrook, clerk, and Francis Bowman S.E., Matthew Bridge S.W., John Poulter N.W., and the highway N.E.

And in 1699 Isaac Johnson sold this same land (Munroe tavern land) to John Comee with a small dwelling, but instead of Joseph Estabrook, Clerk, on the S. E. he has John Mason. The word clerk shows that the Rev. Joseph Estabrook is meant and the two deeds imply that John Mason was not there in 1697 and was there in 1699, or owned the land.

Mr. Estabrook, the Concord minister, had married John Mason's aunt, his father's sister, and John Mason, himself, was married Oct. 11, 1699, to Elizabeth Spring; and Hannah Poulter across the way, the wife of John Poulter, was a sister of John's mother Elizabeth, both being daughters of Lt. Hammond of Watertown. So John Mason of Lexington had Aunt Estabrook and Aunt Hannah Poulter.

John Mason apparently got the land between 1697 and 1699 and had a house for his wife when he married her in 1699. But though he may have lived here in 1699, he was not born or brought up here. The family before him were not of Cambridge Farms. His grandfather, Hugh Mason, was of Watertown, but his son John had moved to Cambridge; not to Cambridge Farms, but to Cambridge Village or Newton. His farm, according to Francis Jackson's History of Newton, was near the Charles River, midway between the Upper and Lower Falls. Mr. Jackson gives its' location on his map. John's son, the Lexington John, was born in Newton (Waban),

January 22, 1674. (15-303) John Mason of Newton with wife Elizabeth and John Poulter of Cambridge with wife Hannah sell land belonging to the ladies in Watertown, as heirs of their father Lieutenant Hammond of Watertown.

This 2nd John came to Lexington, got a 20 acres of his uncle, the Rev. Joseph Estabrook's land, and Oct. 19, 1699, married Elizabeth Spring, a daughter of Lt. John Spring and Hannah (Barsham) Spring. The Springs had been of Watertown but moved to the part of Newton called Waban, and Elizabeth was born in Newton. They lived on the N. W. side of the Dedham road, opposite to the old burial place. The Springs had a grist mill on Smelt Brook. That was not far from the Mason farm. John Mason and his son, the Lexington John, were both tanners. The Mason family were in Waban as late as 1790. John Mason is first mentioned in the Proprietor's Records of the Town of Cambridge, in 1704, when he with others laid out a way from the Concord Road to the Russell farm. This way was the beginning of Maple Street, and the lane back of Kennison's hill. In 1697, John Mason, I believe, subscribed £2 toward the church fund, but his nephew was to be the pastor. John was of Waban.

Mr. Benjamin Estabrook, the first minister at the Farms, died July 2, 1697. A house had been built for him, 42 feet by 18, on his father's land. The Reverend Avery Williams, in an account of Lexington, says it was a few rods back of the Plumer house which was built by the Hon. Benjamin Greene, 1803. He used the oak timbers of the old house in the new one, and pieced them out. 1803.

In the Middlesex Probate Records (7:41) of the Rev. Benjamin Estabrook, 1697, the inventory mentions "his purs" and "apparel" £16, Arms & Ammunition £1.10.0, Linnen £17.0.0. There were a "South Chamber", a "Best Chamber", a "Study" with bed and furniture, two tables, Trunks and "bukes" £12.10.6. A Garret with flax, tow, bed, cards and wheel £1.10.6. Hall. Plate £11.7.6. "Puter", Brass and iron ware £15.4.6. A Cellar with some old stuff in it. A horse £3.0.0. Cattle and hay in barn £14.5.0. Swine £1.16.0. The Total was £84.10.0.

After his death in 1697 his father, the Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Concord, gave the widow, Abigail Estabrook, fifty acres, the upper quarter of his Lexington farm. And the rest to his son Joseph with a right-of-way reserved to Abigail to fetch off hay and drive her cattle. This I suppose was the lane that ran from Woburn Street to the foot of Granny Hill; In his deed of 1693 to the Rev. Joseph, Edward Pelham stated that there were within the bounds ofthis land sold, 3 acres of meadow which he had previously sold to Benjamin Muzzy, which were not included, and Muzzy was to have "Egress and Progress to said land." I think Joseph Estabrook bought this three acre lot later and had a mill-dam and mill on it, Estabrook and Loring's mill, in the meadow below Mr. Bliss' house. Probably Benjamin Muzzy had a mill site in view here at an earlier date before he bought his 206 acres of Pelham.

Judge Sewall has an entry in his diary which relates to Abigail's portion:

"Fifth day, April 18, 17[illegible], Mr. Cooke, Mr. Addington, Mr. Willard, Mr. Estabrook, and his son Daniel, came to my house and here adjust their matters in differnce relating to Mrs. Abigail Estabrook and her Father —— and brother-in-law. Mrs. Abigail passed a deed to Daniel last summer, and he a mortgage to her; Abigail being dissatisfied in the mortgage, makes a Deed of the same land to Capt. S. Checkly and records it. It was a surprise to me to see it, and I expressed my Dislike of it in Terms that Mr. Willard could hardly bear. (Mr. Willard was Abigail's father and Mr. Sewall's pastor.) Said 'twas contrary to all Goodness or words to that purpose. However I pressed that Daniel would give up his Deed, and Abigail her mortgage; and that Capt. Checkly should give Daniel a Deed; so that this Fraudulency should not remain to be seen. It rained hard and Mr. Estabrook and his son lodged here. Ap. 19 I gave Mr. Estabrook 2[illegible] s. to buy his Grandson Benjamin a Coat." That was the Rev. Benjamin's son, then five years old.

Captain Checkly soon rectified this indiscretion by Abigail in 11 days. Im Middlesex Deeds 1[illegible]-49[illegible], is one by Samuel Checkly, Merchant, of Boston to Daniel Estabrook; Consideration £15[illegible], current money of New England, paid by Daniel Estabrook of Concord, Husbandman; 5[illegible] acres, sold to me by Abigail Estabrook, widow, 1/4 of the land bought by Joseph Estabrook of Concord of Edward Pelham and given to Abigail, in the village of Cambridge Farms; bounded N.E. and S.E. by Benjamin Muzzy, on the South by the county highway. Elsewhere by Joseph Estabrook, Jr. The meadow adjacent to the upland being 7½ acres, bounded S.E. by Joseph Rolph's (i.e. Cooke's farm) line, South on line dividing from Joseph Estabrook, Jr.

with privilege of highway to fetch and carry off hay and drive cattle through the upland; with all houses, buildings, Barns, stables; sold me by Abigail Estabrook, widow of Benjamin late of Cambridge.

April 29, 1700. Sam. Checkley
Mary Checkley

Daniel married Abigail Flint of Concord.
As the widow Abigail married the Rev. Samuel Treat of Eastham, she and her two children disappear from Lexington history.

Daniel Estabrook's oldest brother, Joseph, married Millicent Woodhouse in Concord in 1690, and his son Joseph was born in Concord, Oct. 1[illegible], 169[illegible], according to the contemporary register of Concord marriages and births, and the minister would see that his grandson's birth would be properly recorded. He was not born in Cambridge Farms. They were not set off and the Rev. Joseph owned no land there for over two years later.

Millicent died March 20, 1693, and on August 25, 1693, Joseph married Hannah Loring, the widow of Joseph Loring of Hingham. They lived in Hingham. The widow Loring already had four children when she married Mr. Estabrook, and had five more Estabrook children by him. I do not think that one of Joseph Estabrook's children was born in Lexington. Submit, one of the Loring children married her step-brother Joseph Estabrook, Junior, July 8th, 1713, and died March 31, 171[illegible]. Joseph then married, 171[illegible], Hannah Bowman, daughter of Joseph Bowman. She was born 169[illegible]. Hannah Loring Estabrook's oldest son, Joseph Loring, was born in Hingham, Sept. 29, 1684, and he was 2[illegible] years old when he bought 90 acres of John Poulter's land in 17[illegible]6. He was a carpenter. He married in 1707 or 17[illegible]8 probably and built a house on his land which was burnt by the British on the 19th of April. It was between the Griffith and Prosser houses, but a little further back. I have the impression I heard it was on a little shelf of land.

Joseph Loring's land.

In Mdd. Deeds 14-98 is one of John Poulter, 1736, of Cambridge, Yeoman, to Joseph Loring, Carpenter of Hingham, conveying to him for £3[illegible] at Cambridge Farms 50 or 60 acres. Begin at the country road at an oak which stands in my dividing line between said Poulter and Isaac Hunt and from there running in a direct line to another oak which stands in the dividing line, and then to a stake between Poulter and Isaac Hunt. John Comee was East and the Country Road North.

See Note 1

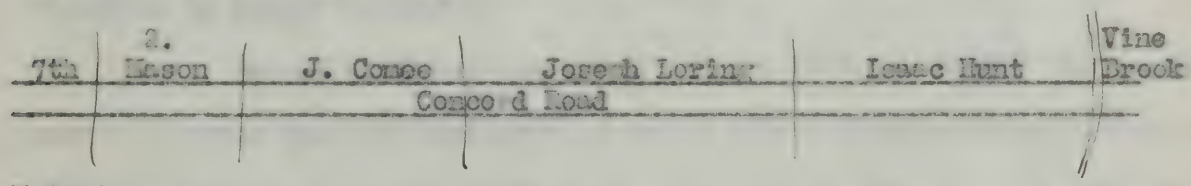
And another parcel of 30 acres between Jonathan Poulter and Benjamin Muzzy: N.E. by Jonathan Poulter, N. W. Benj. Muzzy, South by Matthew Bridge, S. E. Isaac Hunt. May 14, 1736. John and Hannah Poulter.

Poulter owned at that time from Bloomfield Street to Isaac Hunt on the Main Road. He had sold 15 acres East of Vine Brook to Isaac Hunt, in 1735. The Loring and the Hunt land extended on the South side of the road from Bloomfield street to Vine Brook according to the deeds.

See Note 2

Notes:

1. On the sale of this land Poulter bought 75 acres in North part of town from Wm. Kerley and left it to his Reed and Simonds descendants, on Bedford St. For Isaac Hunt see p.36 . Poulter or Powter the Index of the Registry gives as the name.



Note 2:
John Poulter sells Loring 60 acres fronting main road with Comee West and Isaac Hunt east.

Comee had the Munroe Tavern land which at that time reached up to where Bloomfield Street is now.

John and Jonathan Poulter had sold, 1731, 15 acres west of them to Isaac Hunt.

And John Poulter's deed to Loring says that on the Main road the Loring 60 acres reached from Hunt to Comee.

Then the Col. Munroe "New house" land or Griffiths land, must have come from Loring.

The Isaac Hunt 15 acres were bought by Benj. Merriam.

Joseph Estabrook and the combined family of his children must have fitted snugly into the 42 foot by 18 Benjamin Estabrook house, and filled "the South chamber" and "the Best chamber", the "study" and the "garret", but Joseph, Jr., a cordwainer, married his step-sister Submit Loring in 1713, and I suppose at that time he would get his step-brother to build the house later known as the Raymond Tavern on the spot where John Mulliken later built his house in 1795, using the material of the old tavern. That took two out of the father's house, and Joseph Loring may not have lived with his step-father in Lexington, but moved into his own house.

Jan 1, 1707. That Joseph Estabrook was not living in Lexington as early as Jan 1, 1707, is apparent from a deed by his brother Daniel to him of that date (Midd.Deeds (18-641) for the consideration of £200, selling him 50 acres at Cambridge Farms. On one part the dwelling house and barn of Daniel stands, about 42 acres. West upon Benjamin Muzzy, South upon the "Bay Rhoad" as the stone-wall stands, East on Joseph Estabrook and North John Hancock. (The farm ran up over the N.E. part of Granny Hill.) And 7 3/4 acres of meadow, bounded East by Benjamin Rolph (i.e. Cooke's farm) otherwise by Joseph Estabrook.

Joseph Estabrook now owned all the land his father had bought except 28 acres sold to John Mason of which I have written already, and he probably came to Lexington about 1708. In 1714, he and his wife were dismissed from the Hingham to the Lexington church and he lived in the Benjamin Estabrook house. Joseph now owned on the Main road from Vine Brook to John Mason on the North side of the road.

I called attention, as Pelham did, to the fact that before he made these deeds to Muzzy, Poulter and Estabrook, Nov. 1693, he had already sold 3 acres to Benj. Muzzy in the Estabrook bounds and that they were not included.

July 18, 1699 (11-352) Benjamin Muzzy sells Joseph Estabrook of Hingham for £12, three acres of meadow, part of Pelham's farm, N. E. by the farm that was Captain Cooke's and afterwards of John Rolph, W., S. and East by Estabrook.

Benjamin & Sarah Muzzy.

This was on Vine Brook in the meadow below the Bliss house, where Estabrook and Loring had a grist-mill till the beginning of the 17th century. People round 1700 could remember the mill pond there, which was used early in the century by the Baptists for baptizing.

The Estabrook land must have run up over Granny Hill on the East half for it touched John Hancock's land, and Joseph, April 27, 1711, ([illegible]-40[illegible]) sold John Hancock 1/2 acre at the N. W. corner of Hancock's land and next to the heirs of Lydia Teed and runs to the corner between Hancock and Muzzy.

July 3, 1713, Joseph Estabrook, cordwainer, married his step-sister, Submit Loring, and December 1, 1713 (1[illegible]-30[illegible]), Joseph Estabrook, Yeoman, conveyed to Joseph Estabrook, Jr., cordwainer, 30 acres at the East end of Grantor's farm. Begin at John Mason's tan yard, 70 rods N. W. and Southeast on the County road, N. W. on Donor and S. E. to head of meadow called Sugar Meadow; south by edge of the meadow and the island or upland, and to the S. E. of Ridge Hill to John Mason's ditch; N. E. on Donor's meadow and island and then on Mason.

Dec. 1, 1713. Joseph & Hannah Estabrook.

If that 70 rods means on the Main street, the land must have reached up to about where the upper entrance to the cemetery now is.

Sugar Meadow seems to be the land between Woburn street and the railroad. Mr. James S. Munroe made havoc with the islands of which there were several. He scattered them over the ground to improve it.

Ridge Hill you must make up your own mind about. The knoll in there to which Mr. Munroe made a street seems a little too far off. That had the name of God's Creation at a later date. Although I think the whole region in there was called by that name.

We may suppose that Joseph Estabrook, Junior, had already built a house where the Raymond Tavern and John Mulliken's house was at a later date, by the time he married in 1713, and that his father made out the deed later on.

1723 (23-399) On Feb. 22, 172 2/3 for £60.15s, Joseph Estabrook Yeoman sells to Joseph Estabrook, cordwainer, 6 acres, bounded South on County Road, West on Grantor's land on a straight line from the road across the fields to the land of JohnEstabrook, North on John Estabrook, and 3 acres of meadow.

Joseph & Hannah Estabrook.

John apparently already has land of which there is no record of it's conveyance.

1730 (23-389) Joseph Estabrook, Yeoman, to Joseph Estabrook, Jr. £60-15, Cordwainer, 2½ acres at South corner of Vendor's meadow. It runs to head of a spring or brook and so as the brook runs till it comes to John Mason.

Oct. 1, 1732. Joseph & Hannah Estabrook.

I suppose the spring is what we call Munroe's Spring.

1716 July 14/ 1716, Joseph Estabrook sells to John Hussey, Weaver, 10 acres at N. end of Estabrook farm (21-123) North by J. Hancock and the lot formerly Stedman's or Tidd's. East on land probably of Captain Cooke, West on Benjamin Hussey and shall run so far south equally upon said Cooke and Hussey until it shall make 10 acres, and South upon Estabrook.

To have and to hold, except privilege of Egress and Progress at East end of said 10 acres, by Estabrook, and his heirs. through gates and bars to go to and from the Great Hill commonly known as Captain's Hill, now in the possession of said Estabrook.

Joseph & Hannah Estabrook.

Now, did he mean Cranny's Hill or Estabrook Hill? His land apparently reached up to the back part of the Hancock land, for he sold Mr. Hancock half an acre there. It ran up to land that had belonged to Stedman and later to Tidd, and the Tidd land I think was between Adams Street and Cranny Hill, and came into the hands of a Locke. I feel quite sure this 10 acres was Merriam's Hill.

The deed shows that John Muzzy in 1716 was looked on rather as a weaver than as a tavern keeper. A weaver glad to accommodate a stray traveller.

In 1730 (34-479) Joseph Estabrook sold to Joseph Frost, who in 1717 had married his daughter Hannah: a Mansion house, barn and 1/2 a grist mill and other outbuildings, and the pew in the Lexington meeting house, and 90 acres of land, Bounded South on the Highway, N. E. Daniel Munroe and John Harrington (They had some of Cooke's farm.) N. W. by land sold John Muzzy. which was 10 acres by measure, S. W. by heirs of Benjamin Muzzy to the corner of the wall by the orchard, (the orchard where the R. R. station is), elsewhere by Benjamin Muzzy's heirs, saving to Joseph Loring his right in 1/2 the grist mill.

I don't think the conveyance to Loring of 1/2 the grist mill is recorded.

Captain or Deacon Joseph Estabrook died September 23, 1733, and on March 8, 1733/4, Joseph Frost of Charlestown conveyed to Deacon Joseph Estabrook for £1400 a Mansion house and farm barn and other buildings and 90 acres of land, South on the road, N. E. on Daniel Munroe and John Harrington, N. W. John Muzzy, elsewhere on the heirs of Benjamin Muzzy; and a pew in the meeting house built by Captain Estabrook; also, convenient passing to the mill with liberty of digging gravel and carting of stones for mending, making or repairing the mill or Dam, with half the privilege of the stream is hereby reserved to Joseph Loring and his heirs who now are the other half owners in the mill.

That would be the Joseph Estabrook, the son of the cordwainer. Joseph Frost was of Charlestown, born 1670. Hannah was his 2nd wife. He was called yeoman in Charlestown deeds, moved to Sherburne 1740, was styled Gentleman in Sherburne deeds. Had several children by Hannah and they rec'd Estabrook names: Joseph, Submit, Hannah.

The Estabrooks and Lorings ran this mill till about the beginning of the 19th century and the mill pond was used early in the century by the Baptists for baptizing. (The mill pond is on the 1830 map). I think they ran it alternately, Loring for a while, then Estabrook. The Bowman mill over on Green Lane was run the same way, Francis and John Bowman. Joseph Estabrook who died in 1733 was Captain of the Lexington company and was at times Town clerk, Treasurer, Assessor, Selectman and Assessor and representative to the General Court, was often employed as surveyor and taught the first man's school in town.

June 26/1732 On the 26th of June, 1732, Joseph Estabrook, Yeoman, for love and affection and £64 conveys to John Estabrook, housewright, 6 acres of upland and meadow, bounded South by the country road, East by Joseph Estabrook, Jr., elsewhere on John Estabrook by land formerly given him by his father, and 4 acres meadow bounded S. W. and N. on Jos. Estabrook, Jr., and East by John Estabrook .

Joseph & Hannah Estabrook.

Here there was some "dirty work by the crossroads."

Joseph has evidently given John land up at the Russell House before 1732 and no record made of it, and has also given land to Joseph down at the Mulliken house before 1732. We may, I think, presume that they were given this land in time for them to have houses on this land at the time they were married, Joseph to his step-sister Submit Loring, July 8, 1713, and John to Prudence Harrington Oct. 27, 1710.

Therefore, I place the Matthew Mead house as built by John Estabrook, 1710, and the Raymond Tavern as built by Joseph Estabrook, Jr. by 1713, not of course in their more modern shape. They were probably little houses.

1733 Captain or Deacon Joseph Estabrook died Sept. 23, 1733. His probate (M.Prob.7033) shows he left a will by which his wife Hannah is to have £20 annually, to son Joseph £250 in money, to son Elijah £400 to make his share equal with what his brother already had in land. To daughter Hannah Frost £270, to daughter Millicent Rand £200.

My negro man, Tony, I direct to be valued according to his worth, and he is to choose his master among my children and not to be sold; all the rest of my property is to be divided on my widow's decease.

Account by the widow Hannah and son Joseph, Feb. 7, 1734.

shows Rec'd of Captain Daniel Estabrook £[illegible]-7-9 in Bond. Paid Samuel Trumbull for wine for funeral £4-2-6. Coffin and grave [illegible]-7-[illegible]. Dr. Fiske 5-[illegible]-[illegible]. William Bean for entertainment when will was proved, 5 s. Paid Joseph £125., John £[illegible]5, Elijah £150, Hannah £[illegible], Millicent £[illegible]. Hannah, the widow, allowed for mourning clothes £7-2-4; entertainment of assessors making inventory £[illegible]-[illegible]-0. In the inventory is one negro man, £4[illegible].

Estabrook owned the meadow called Tony Meadow.

In 1734, (6[illegible]-[illegible]) Joseph Estabrook, cordwainer, (that is, the son of Captain Joseph), sold to Hepziba Raymond, the wife of Jonathan Raymond, Junior, 25 acres on the S. E. part of a certain messuage or tenement consisting of one mansion house, one barn and 42 acres of land S. W. on the County Road beginning at Mr. Mason's tan-yard and running to the land of John Estabrook, N. W. bounded by land of John Estabrook, N. & W. by John Estabrook, East Captain Cooke's farm; the line goes southerly and touches Philip Russell and John Estabrook (one bound to John Estabrook's landis a hedge fence); a piece of meadow east of it is called the Brooky piece; runs South and is bounded by an island in John Estabrook's meadow and runs to the head of a spring or brook bounded by brook also. Easterly to John Mason's land till it comes to the county road; to have and to hold this 25 acres of the 42 and the mansion house on it and barn. Said 25 acres begins on the Concord road by Mason's tan-yard and runs along the road to an apple-tree on the N. W. side of the Mansion house.

5[illegible]-39. Joseph Estabrook, cordwainer, to Jonathan Raymond, weaver, 17 acres, the westward part of the 42 acres mentioned in the deed above.

The Brooky piece: Wm. H. Munroe told me that when he was a boy that up near the spring were a lot of bog holes they called beaver holes. He nearly got drowned in one.

1735. Daniel Estabrook went from Lexington to Weston and from there to Sudbury and died 1735. His will (7021) leaves his widow, Abigail, all indoor movables and house room. To two daughters and son Daniel, Daughter Mary Estabrook, each £100, to daughter Abigail Clap £50. And to each £100 after death of his wife Abigail. His daughter Ann Estabrook comes in for her share and to his sons Benjamin Estabrook and Samuel all his land. All his children signed their names legibly as did also wife Abigail. Daniel Estabrook, Gentleman. I notice that in one of the deeds he was called Captain Estabrook.

1742. John Estabrook, housewright, died in Lexington 1742. His widow Prudence was appointed Administratrix (7320). His real estate consisted of land in Lexington West of Great Road to Cambridge, South on Raymond, East and North on town road - 25 acres, with mansion house and barn, 109 s. and 13 acres meadow, set off to Prudence, part of the house and barn. Through the middle of the house and well and part of the cellar; the entries and stairs in common between John, the eldest son, and Prudence. John to have 2/3 of the estate. Among the people who were paid was Philip Burdoo, who was a negro in the North part of the town. He figures occasionally I find in these inventories. He must have been an efficient fellow. I remember that about 1765 he accompanied Edmund Munroe on a trip to Lake Champlain, where he drove cattle and horses and sheep to sell at Skenesborough, and to carry up goods ordered by the officers there, or by their wives. (Burdoo lived opposite Simonds Tavern, Bedford Street.)

In the inventory, I see a foot-wheel, Joiner's tools, 49 s. Peel & tongs. One horse, 3 cows, 3 heifers, 11 swine. I negro man 20L, homestead 40 acres, Dwelling £70, barn 30L. Benjamin Estabrook, husbandman, is on his bond. I wonder if the negro was Tony

In 1748, the widow Prudence married Benjamin Munroe as his second wife. He was the youngest son of the first Wm. Munroe. He died in 1766 and she died in 1778, and I fancy she may have been the "Aunt Brooks" or "Aunt Prue" who told Edmund Munroe's family about the old house of the first Munroe.

1750 The widow, Prudence Estabrook, married Ben. Munroe in 1748, and in 1750 Matthew Mead has this John Estabrook house and land, and on

See Note below. July 26, 1750 (58-91) Matthew Mead, Yeoman, sells Jonathan Raymond, Innholder, for £13-60, 11 acres in Lexington, East on James Brown, N. E. on Philip Russell, N. on Jonathan Raymond and South on Jonathan Raymond.

1765 (62-631) And in 1765, Matthew Mead sells John Raymond three acres of meadow land next to Jonathan Raymond's.

As to the fortunes or rather the misfortunes of the Raymond Tavern, I shall say little as I have elsewhere dealt with them in full. But after the collapse, Dr. Joseph Fiske who had married a daughter of Jonathan and Hepzibah undertook to pay the debts, if the estate was conveyed to him. This was done and he sold the portion along the Main Street to Lydia (Mulliken) Harrington, and on her death John Mulliken bought the estate of the other heirs, and built his house in 1795, using the material of the old Raymond Tavern. Dr. Fiske kept the meadow called the Tony Meadow, over by the Lexington Spring. The tradition is that a half-breed Indian lived there and trapped animals. I think, however, that the negro slave Tony is more likely to be the "nigger in the woodpile." I wonder what became of Tony, whether he was kept in the family and allowed to choose his master.

Note: I found no deed to Matthew Mead, but he sells it. Mr. Johnson, over in Woburn, recorded a deed over 200 years after it was made. My class-mate, Charles Jenks of Bedford, after he graduated, looked up the title to the Fitch farm and found a mortgage on it 60 yrs. old. He went home and found the discharge on the mortgage and had it recorded some 75 yrs. after it had been paid off.

1740 Deacon Joseph Estabrook, the son of Capt. and Deacon Joseph Estabrook died. He was the cordwainer who had married his step-sister, Submit Loring, and after her death, Mch. 31, 1716, married March 26, 1719, Hannah Bowman, the daughter of Joseph Bowman. Like his father he was popular and was also captain of the Lexington Company, deacon, assessor, town treasurer, town clerk and selectman.

His probate is Number 7036, and it says that in his last sickness he declared it to be his wish his youngest child, Millicent, then two years old, might be allowed £40 to assist bringing her up. The widow's brothers, Francis and William Bowman, were witnesses to this and it was allowed as a nuncupative will. The widow, Hannah (Bowman) Estabrook was the Administratrix. The widow got her 1/3. Judge Danforth assigns 1/3 to Benjamin, Samuel and Ebenezer, children of Captain Joseph Estabrook. The inventory showed the homestead and 1/2 a grist mill, land of £1700 value and library £3. The residence was set off to Benjamin and 51 acres. To Samuel the West part of 204 acres. To Ebenezer the East part 129 acres.

Ebenezer went to Holden. Samuel died in 1757 and in 1759 the widow married Captain Benjamin Reed of Lexington. I suppose we might say Benjamin had the house from 1740. What a fondness the Estabrooks had for Hannahs; for Benjamin, like his father and Grandfather, married a Hannah — Hannah Hubbard of Concord, May 9, 1757. The Harringtons used to marry Abigails.

Little Millicent grew up and in 1768 married James Barret of Concord, and after his death married Ephraim Wood, Esq., of Concord, where she died, 1821.

Benjamin Estabrook was a shrewd trader and he had a negro, Prince, who was a good second. Tales have come down of how they played into each other's hand in making a deal. Prince Estabrook went on trips "through the woods" to Lake Champlain in 1765 with Edmund Munroe, and I believe was in the Lexington Company under him in the Revolution, and was granted his freedom for serving. When they were trading Prince would chip in, "Oh, Massa, don't sell that horse. That the best horse we ever had."

Benjamin Estabrook was coroner, Justice of the Peace, and was in the Ticonderoga Campaign in 1776. Prince was in service almost all through the war: Private in Parker's Company, served two days at Cambridge, June 17 & 18, 1775, also in Captain Charles Miles' Company, Col. Jonathan Reed's Regiment; was in the Ticonderoga Campaign; in 1780 he was one of the six months' men from Lexington, served 8 months and two days, discharged April 7, 1781, and apparently in Lexington June 11, 1781, joined to serve for three years.

See Note below

John Estabrook's son, Nehemiah, was in Edmund Munroe's Company for three years. I see that Joseph Estabrook was in Parker's Company and served 5 days at Cambridge in May, and was also in Captain John Bridge's Company, Col. Eleazer Brook's Regiment, which served 5 days at Roxbury, March 1776. This looks as if it were Benjamin's son, Joseph, who later became a minister.

Note:

Prince Estabrook was wounded at the battle of Lexington and was attended by Dr. Fiske. I remember Dr. Fiske had a bill for persons whom he attended and Prince was among them. I think (I am not sure, it in First Journal Prov. Congress.)

Benjamin died intestate, March 8, 1803, and his wife, Hannah, died Jan. 12 the same year. His son Attai was made Administrator. His brother Nathan was a surety. Attai was shiftless, lazy, slatternly. John Mulliken, Esquire, Jonathan Smith and Joel Viles, Yeomen, were appointed to make the inventory.

Homestead of 92 acres and buildings, $5100.

5 acres adjoining the Russell farm, $83.

15 acres adjoining the Porter place, $150.

5 acres called Roe land, 75.

15 acres adjoining land of Dr. Fiske, $300.

1 lot of land in Townshend, 200 acres, $380.

1 Satin cloak, 1 silk gown, 1 calico, 1 apron,

16 handkerchiefs, one scarf, silk gloves, one

shirt, bonnet and gowns.

1803. The place was sold to the Hon. Greene, who tore the old house down and used the material in building a house a little nearer the road, now the Plumer house. He pieced the oak beams out to make them longer.

(See p. 3 for John Mason.)

Let us go back to John Mason. Soon after he bought his land of Joseph Estabrook, he mortgaged both the land he received from Emerson and from Estabrook to "the Trustees of the Province of Mass. Bay" for £100. (M.D. 17-144) This was one of the public state land banks of that time and John apparently was an optimist. His son Thaddeus paid it off, 1733. He was Clerk of the Courts of Middlesex for many years, a man of a good deal of importance in Cambridge, on committees at time of Revolution.

You remember John Mason had 14 acres on the South side of the road, a part of the Estabrook land and between the Poulter land or Munroe Tavern land, and the 7th mile line. John Mason, Tanner, sold from this 14 acres, the land on which is what is sometimes called the Sanderson house, to Joshua Bond, Feb. [illegible], 1747, 1 acre and 16 rods, no house mentioned. 1764 Joshua Bond, tailor, sold it to John Pigeon of Boston, no house mentioned. John Pigeon of Boston sold it Ap. 23, 1765, to Jonathan Harrington, Philip Russell & Benjamin Merriam, no house mentioned.

(The mortgage of John Mason to Thaddeus has Joshua Bond on the Sanderson place 1770 but that don't indicate much.)

I did not find a conveyance to Sanderson; but Sam Sanderson married Mary Munroe Oct. 27, 1772, and was living there with her on the 19th of April, 1775; for we know how she "found a wounded British soldier in her bed when she returned from Scotland in the evening and gave him a divilish honing."

Sam was a joiner and his brother Elijah lived with him and learned the cabinet trade of him. Mr. E. A. Mulliken has some beautiful work done by him, as fresh as if made yesterday. Mr. Mulliken or Mrs. Bacon told me Elijah went to Salem and used to send ventures of furniture to France and Spain, and that they sold readily at good prices. Such furniture as Mr. Mulliken has, made by Elijah, would have commanded good prices. He was an artist.

(M.D.76-429) In 1773, Sam Sanderson sold this 1 acre, 16 rods to Sam Downing and there was a house and shop and barn on it. They were not there in 1765 and were probably there when Sanderson married in 17[illegible].

Samuel Downing, a wheelwright, had several children. They worked under the house. He went to Newburg. I hear a son was the great Downing, the Nursery man, on the Hudson River. Lewis, one of the sons, became the founder of the Abbott, Downing Company who manufactured coaches and carriages at Concord. (To whom did Downing sell?)

Note below To return to John Mason. In 17[illegible]0, John Mason, tanner, mortgaged to his brother Thaddeus. (70-443)

Note:
Thaddeus Mason had a fine house in Charlestown. It was burned by the British the day of the Battle of Bunker Hill and he went to Lexington and lived there sometime. Probably in the Mason house. He died 1[illegible]. He had been clerk of the Court of Sessions and of Common Pleas 54 yrs. He then moved to Cambridge. His daughter, Rebekah, married Wm. Harris who taught a writing school in Charlestown. Thaddeus Mason Harris was born 17[illegible]. The battle of Lexington frightened them away and they took a few necessary articles and set out, Thaddeus and his twin sister. The father and mother each carrying a child and an aged grandmother. "On arriving at Lexington they spent a night at Munroe's Tavern kept by a widow woman to whom they were distantly related. While they were there an empty wagon was about leaving the public house and in this they bespoke a passage to go wherever the owner was bound. He took them to Chockut, a part of Sterling." His home in Charlestown was burnt June 17.

Mason of Charlestown, 40 acres or thereabouts, bounded S. E. by land of Deacon James Brown, West and South by land heretofore of John Bowman, now of Thomas Adams, N. E. by Joshua Bond and John Buckman, late deceased, now of William Munroe, and partly on heirs of Jonathan Raymond, deceased; N. E. on land late of J. Overing, Esquire, deceased, part James Brown's with dwelling, barn and buildings; but if John pays £120-13-4 for which he has given his bond of the penalty of £240 to pay £120 and Interest on or before the 7th day of Julynext, according to the bond John is to have the land. But if he does not pay, the bond is void and Thaddeus is to have the land.

Note

Thaddeus was born in 1706, graduated at Harvard, 1728. He was private Secretary of Governor Belcher, deputy secretary of the Province, registrar of deeds 1731 to 1774 and Clerk of the Courts of Middlesex 55 years.

A deed by Thaddeus Mason, Esq., to Samuel Henley, collector of the excise of Middlesex County, seems to hold a tale of woe, for it says that John Mason, his brother, in 1770 had mortgaged to him the 40 acres, and this deed by Thaddeus of Jan. 29, 1779, (B.31 p.746) conveys this 40 acres to Henley; but if Thaddeus should pay to Henley £220 and interest to Jan. 15, 1790, then the deed is void.

Evidently the money was not paid for on Aug. 31, 1791, Samuel Henley sold the 40 acres to James Winthrop (L105-f442). He was a son of Professor John Winthrop, the great mathematician and astronomer, the first man to see the transit of Venus, down in Newfoundland. James was born in 1752, graduated at Harvard 1769. On the morning of June 17, 1775, he went down from Cambridge with a detachment which Joseph Warren

Note:

This shows W. Munroe was there as early as 1770

accompanied. He was in the redoubt, saw Warren fall, and in the retreat was struck by a musket ball as he was descending the side of Bunker Hill toward the Neck. The ball knocked him down but did not injure him seriously.

Note below

The provincial Congress had established a post-office at Cambridge with riders to different places; and he was appointed post-master in May, 1775, and received as pay a commission on the business done. In July he wrote a letter of resignation, stating that his pay averaged 6½ d. per day, and that he could not afford to continue. He was succeeded by Jonathan Hastings, Jr. Mr. Winthrop's father was also Judge of Probate, and in September James was made Registrar of Probate, and served under his father and Judge Prescott until 1817. He was librarian of Harvard from 1782 to 1787; and for a time was a judge of the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas. He also served as a volunteer under General Lincoln in Shay's rebellion. He undoubtedly had hoped to become a professor; but like many of his day indulged too much in the cup, though he reformed the last

Note:

In the Chamberlain Collection in the Boston Public Library is a Journal kept by James Winthrop of a survey he made at Sandwich for a canal across Cape Cod to Buzzard's Bay. It has a dozen papers and began May 12, 1791 when he started for Sandwich, and gives a daily record of his survey. It is published in the Historical Manuscripts in the library. He was occupied 3 weeks to a month on it. This was where the Cape Cod Canal was dug at a later date. It had been talked of from a very early period in the Colony. He had an assistant, Henry Parker.

Rev. Wm. Bentley of Salem in his diary mentions a couple of times calling on his classmate, James Winthrop. One of the times, Winthrop was librarian of Harvard Coll. and another time, Registrar of Probate. He also speaks of his being appointed to make a survey of the Cape Cod Canal, and each time speaks of him as a most delightful person he knows, his conversation full of charm and information. As I remember reading about him, he was eager to be a professor, but he drank too much and became conceited, arrogant, excitable. John Holmes (brother of O.W. Holmes) speaks of him in his letters as a village warning. Wm. Munroe told me he rode down with his father, Jonas, to pay rent of what I call the Tower & Mason places, and Winthrop had on one of those flowered dressing gowns and a skull cap such as Nicholas Boyden had in his picture at Harvard. On the way, Jonas showed Wm. where Col. Wm. Munroe learned the cooper's trade on Cambridge Plains, and pointed out the Arlington garden farm lands and told him that land was absolutely no good and never would be.

See Note below

years of his life. His conversation had an appearance of levity and conceit. He was a good Latin, Greek and Hebrew scholar, and read several modern languages, beside being a good mathematician. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society and wrote articles for it. He wrote a book about the Prophesies in the Bible and on the Apocalypse.

Mr. Winthrop had a hobby of raising silk-worms and producing silk. Being in touch with Thaddeus in the courts he knew of this place, got it cheap, and planted an orchard and a grove of mulberry trees on the Tower part of the land, spent the summers in the Mason house and fussed over his mulberry trees and silk-worms, and at last produced enough silk to make one purse. As I heard that Mrs. Mason looked after the silk-worms, I presumed the Masons remained in the house. Probably he used to go up to the Tavern and talk to that old French refugee who stayed there some years at the time of the French Revolution and made a beautiful set of a dozen chairs inlaid with bone ornamentation. Mr. William H. Munroe told me

Note:

The Mass. Hist. Soc'y Coll. Book XII or X Ser II, page 97. Account of James Winthrop. He was an original Member of the Society. Judge James Winthrop died 1821, age 69. He was peculiar, eccentric, some said obstinate and conceited. At one time, little intemperate. In 1775, Postmaster of Cambridge. Went to Bunker Hill with Warren and was slightly wounded. Registrar of Probate, librarian of Harv. Coll. and Judge of Common Pleas. Pleasant and attractive companion, but to a stranger had appearance of levity and trifling. Very learned. Know half a dozen languages."

He was more than intemperate toward the end. John Holmes in his letters remembers him as pointed out as a warning, a laughing stock of the boys. Yet Rev. Wm. Bentley in the 18th century, writes of calling on him at the college library and again at the Registry of Probate, that would be in Harvard Square, and knew no one of such interesting and learned conversation. He delighted in him.

He surveyed the Cape Cod Canal and his report about 1770, I believe, is in the Boston Public Library, and also some religious essays. I believe one is on Revelations & Prophesies. He was learned but a boozer. He wanted to be a professor.

that for years he had supposed this inlay was nothing but paint, until someone pointed out that it was bone.

Of the children of John Mason, Joseph was town clerk from 1770 to 1790, and was noted as a schoolmaster. His aunt Sarah, the mother of Edmund and William and Nehemiah Munroe wrote a hand like copper-plate. I have seen a portion of a letter by her in 1769, telling of an earthquake. The address was formal and extremely long, in the fashion of the day. The writing was perfection. She taught school after the death of her husband, Wm. Munroe, and before her marriage to Isaac Bowman.

Joseph, I believe, served in the French and Indian war in 1762. He was in Captain Parker's Company and served four days on an alarm at Cambridge from May 6 to May 10, 1775.

Dan Mason, Joseph's brother, was the simple, innocent, kindly man of whom Mr. Albert Bryant has written so pleasantly. He wore a broad Quaker-like hat, and an apron . Overalls were not worn in those days. He carried a basket and a hoe handle for a cane. If you had told Dan of Professor Winthrop being the first man to see the transit of Venus, down at Newfoundland, Dan would have come back with his constant boast, "My brother Joseph was the first man to discover the Northern Lights in America." He had an unbounded admiration for his brother Joseph.

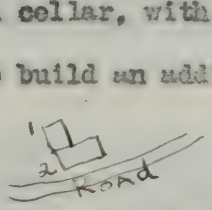
Dan was a private in Captain Caleb Brooks' Company in Colonel Dike's Regiment. By the muster-roll, he served from Dec. 1776 to Feb. 1777, and was credited to the town of Lexington. His service was guarding stores at Boston. The regiment was enlisted to serve to March 1st, 1777. He was also a corporal in Captain Caleb Brooks' Company, Colonel Brooks' Regiment of Guards. He joined Nov. 3, 1777 and served till April 3rd, 1778, four months at Cambridge. They were guarding Burgoyne's troops

in Somerville. In January, 1778, there was a small riot on Prospect Hill. A British soldier knocked a sentinel down, kicked him and blacked his eyes. There were some eighteen soldiers in the row and one of them was pricked by a bayonet. On Burgoyne's complaint, a Court martial of Colonel Henley was held, and Corporal Daniel Mason testified that he ran up to help the sentry and was also knocked down and kicked and had his eyes blacked. The disturbance was caused by the British .

I do not intend to say much about the Munroe Tavern, for I have written elsewhere about it. Simply, on Nov. 10, 1693, Pelham sold Poulter 2.6 acres with no house on it. Poulter must have sold 50 acres to Mutting for in 1697 we find him conveying these 50 acres with a <u>small Dwelling</u> house and shop on them to Isaac Johnson (12-5 M.D.)

And (14-110 M.D.) Isaac Johnson in 1699 sold this 50 acres to John Comee with a small dwelling house and shop on them.

1719 (M.D. 19-399) John and Martha Comee sell to their son, David Comee, 30 acres and the South end of the Mansion house, being all the old end with cellar, with privilege of wood yard and water from well, and also land to build an addition to his father's barn.



1 the old part
2 new, fronting on Concord Road.

That is, the South end was back from the road and the new part faced the road.

And in 1735 David Comee sold the house and land to John Overing, who was an Englishman and Attorney General of the Province (Bk 39-55).

1747 Overing sold to John Buckman and (B 47 p.19) in 1774 John Buckman sold to Wm. Munroe, but Wm. H. Munroe told me that his grandfather had the place and lived in it before the date of the deed; and the

See Note 1 deed of John Mason to Thaddeus bears him out for he says, 1770, that on the West is the land formerly of John Buckman, deceased, but now William Munroe's. William Munroe served as lieutenant in the Burgoyne campaign, and his brother Edmund was a captain in it. As Colonel of militia he assisted in putting down Shay's rebellion; and must have often discussed it with Mr. Winthrop who had taken part as a volunteer. Note 2

Note 1:

Eliot Biographical Dict. John Overing.

John Overing, Atty. General, came to this country with Gov. Burnet. He was remarkable for fluency of expression and agreable manner of speaking at the bar. He exercised his abilities in the law with great success, and acquired considerable fortune and influence. He held the office of Attorney General from the time of his appointment in 1726 to the administration of Gov. Shirley. He died about 1745 and was succeeded in his office by Mr. Trowbridge.

There is in my account of the Munroe Tavern a statement of Overman's purchases in Lexington. As I remember it he owned the Munroe Tavern and up to Bloomfield Street and I think Tower's hill and the Mason land opposite, and some of the Brown's land in the meadow; but, in among my papers it is set down somewhere under the Munroe tavern.

Washburn: Judicial History, 1732. The house chose John Overing, Attorney General. In 1733, they chose John Reed. 1734, Gov. Burnett nominated a Council, confirmed Overing as Attorney General. House yielded. 1732, House chose John Reed. Gov. Belcher negatived this. 1733 House got John Reed. Overing was Attorney General 1739, 40, 41 & 1743 and was annually elected till near his death Nov. 24, 1740.

Note 2:

I have told somewhere of dances in the early part of the 19th century and that Peter Tulip used to fiddle and his daughter wait on guests, and how Jonas Munroe would give Peter a glass of punch and slyly run a tallow candle along the fiddle bow and the laugh they had when Peter fiddled and produced no sound. Peter and his daughter lived up at the old poor house. It is, I believe, on the 1830 map.

In the Account Book of the Revolutionary Army kept at Watertown, now in the Boston Public Library (Mss 1310-Vol 1) I note that May 26, 1775, 7 bbls. of flour was rec'd from W. Bower by Peter, a negro, Lexington.

May 25/1775,	Poole rec'd	6 bbls.	from Lexington by	Peter Tulip
27	"	8 bbls.	" "	Sam Bridge
		7 "		"
		6 "		"
June 7		7 "		"
July 17/75	Shoes rec'd	15 pair	of Matthew Bridge	
June 5/75	Iron de'd	5 bars 5-1-19	to Robert Harrington, Lexington	
July 10/75	Boards rec'd	1000 feet	of Thomas Fessenden	
June 18/75	Rec'd powder,	3 half barrels		

Indian corn rec'd June 1, two bushels of Sam Bridge, Lexington

June 22, Rec'd 18 bbls. wheat flour of Roger Wellington

(Cont. on next page.)

His son, Jonas, was married about 1814 and his son, William Henry, told me his father lived at first in the Mason house after his marriage, but that might well be a few years later when he leased the property of Mr. Winthrop in 1819, "the Winthrop farm" as it was styled in the lease, 40 acres with dwelling house, barn and outbuildings; one parcel beginning at the road separating it from the land of Major Brown till it comes to a brook; then, by said Brown's land to land of Dr. Joseph Fiske and John Mulliken, Esquire, to the road by the house; then by said road to the first mentioned point, which parcel lies east of the road. The other parcel west of the road begins at land occupied by Samuel Downing at a stone-wall, and is bounded by the wall to land of Jonas Munroe, then by the wall till it comes to William Munroe, East, West and South East, till it comes to land of Jonas Munroe, to land of James Brown, then by land of James Brown to the road, and by this road to the place of beginning, for one year $120 to be paid to said Winthrop at Cambridge within one year from April: two tons of English hay at $20 per ton, 40 bushels of good potatoes at 16, 19 bushels of shelled corn at $1. per bushel, 2 barrels of cider at $2. per bbl., 5 barrels good Winter apples, 1 hog and the rest in money.

See Note 1

The land on the east side, of course, is where the Mason house is, and the land West is Tower's place.

Notes: (cont. from p28)
Robin Tulip was servant of John Bridge. His son, Peter, born 1754. He must be the one who fiddled and carted to the army and lived in the old poor house with his daughter in his old age.

Note 1;
Winthrop leased to Jonas Munroe the Winthrop farm, though why could he not have lived in the Winthrop house and let the old man have a room or two in the summer. Winthrop lived here in the summer. Mrs. Munroe may have looked after the worms. Her Aunt Wheelock did.

William H. Munroe told me he remembered riding down with his father to pay the rent, and Jonas told him how hard it was to scrape the money together to pay, and pointed out the place on "Cambridge Plains" where his father, the Colonel, had learned the Cooper's trade. Jonas told how his brother, Edmund, once made a barrel and showed it to the colonel for approval, who said he thought it would hold pumpkins. When they got to Mr. Winthrop's, they found him in one of those flowered silk dressing gowns and silk caps, such as you see in pictures in Memorial Hall at Cambridge.

Mr. Winthrop was old, and had succeeded in making silk enough for a purse which he carried. Bryant told me, when he was a boy there were only two or three of the mulberry trees left.

I will say a word here of Edmund Munroe, brother of Jonas. He was a great business man, started the N. England Glass Company and made a success of it, and then got up a land company to develop the Cuyahoga Falls near Cleveland, Ohio. Along came the panic of 1837. The Company went into receivers' hands. They got Edmund to continue at the head and he paid all the bills and brought them out in fair shape and would have made another fortune but he died.

James Winthrop died September 26, 1821, and in 1822 William Winthrop, his executor, sells the land to Jonas Munroe for $2500., forty acres, one parcel North of the road from West Cambridge to Concord. Begin at the road. Run by the stone-wall Northeast to a ditch. Then Northeast to another stone-wall and by the wall to a brook, and by the brook to land of the heirs of James Brown, deceased, to land of Dr. Joseph Fiske. Then S. W. to rear of the dwelling, and then N. W. on John Mulliken to rail-fence, and South to road, and by said road to heirs of James Brown, deceased, to place begun at.

And a parcel South of the road. Begin at road, running by stone-wall separating it from Samuel Downing to land of Jonas Munroe. Then southwest by stone-wall to William Munroe. Then S.W. and then S.E. by stone-wall to land of Jonas Munroe, and by that land to James Brown, Esq., deceased, and then by stone-wall separating it from James Brown to road, and North-west by the road to the point of beginning. The same land which Samuel Henly by deed of August 31, 1791, (L105.f.442) conveyed to James Winthrop.

And Mr. Winthrop in that deed says he had relied on Jonas to fill out the meagre descriptions in previous deeds and allow for charges of owners.

David Comee, the son of John and Martha, married Rubamah Brown, the daughter of Joseph Brown, cordwainer, who had sold his farm in Weston and bought a part of the Adams farm, on Jan 26/1710, a house and barn and 31 acres of Isaac Powers (15-244) West on Country road, North on Percival Hall, East on P. Hall and Russell, S. on town highway and land of Hall. This town highway I take to be the beginning of what we call Maple Street, "the road to Russell's" laid out by J. Mason, Bowman and two other men in 1724, according to Proprietor's Records. Joseph Brown also bought of Percival Hull (L20-20[illegible]), 9 acres more of the same Golden Moore or John Adams farm in 1711, South on the road, West on John Mason, North on Russell, East on the said Joseph Brown (the piece he bought of Powers). These two pieces reached from Mason's Hollow to Maple Street. This house was probably the house the Browns occupied in the 18th century down on the Main road at Wheaton's.

See Note 1 There was another Brown house in the meadows by the brook. The neighbors went there on the 19th of April, 1775. People have wondered where the Browns lived first, but the house on the road was their first place of residence.

1735 September 6, 1735 (37-600) John Overing, Esquire, sold to Joseph Brown, cordwainer, for £75, a mansion and about 1 1/4 acres of land, N. E. on Jason Russell, and up the line west to a stake. Then North of Hogscote and West to bottom of the hill and south to an elm near the brook in Joseph Brown's land and East on brook to Jason Russell's land, reserving a right of way to my land.

Note 2 That seems to be the Brown's house by the brook, but it came to Overing from a Russell. I should think it a portion of the land in the following deed:

1730 (29.393) March [illegible], 1729/30, William & Elizabeth Russell to John Overing, £30[illegible], land where William dwelleth, 51 acres, 30 rods, barn and other edificies, S. on brook partly and part on Joseph Brown, S. E. Jason Russell, East on Philip Russell, North on Philip Russell, Jr., and West on John Mason.

It was a part of the old Russell or Jackson farm. Perhaps the house was removed to the main street and set up near the other house.

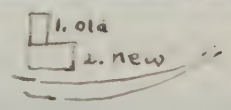
Ap. 7, 1711, (84.531) Francis Brown to Benjamin, 37 a. by the brook. Francis reserves the buildings on the land and a right to remove them at a time when it will do least damage. And Bryant says he did remove them up to Main Street, where he had two old houses, side by side.

Notes:

1. Mr. Brown bought it of Russell and made the land over to his son but reserved the house and right to remove it and probably did remove it to where Wheaton's house is.
2. Possibly he meant a more direct way.

David Comee's marriage to Ruhamah Brown has caused me to wander from the main road into the fields to "God's Creation". We will "return to our muttons."

The marriage probably took place in 1719, for early the next year he was chosen hog-reeve, an office conferred on newly-married men.

Feb. 3d, 1719, John and Martha Comee made over to him 3[illegible] acres and the South end of the Mansion, being all the old end with the cellar, with privilege of a wood-yard and water from the well and also land to build an addition to his father's barn. This would indicate that the main part of the house at that time was the new part and it would face the street. The house, then, in 1719, would be like this 

the ell the old part.

Ruhamah died April 17, 1730, and David married a second wife, Sarah Johnson. As his son Benjamin was born in 1733, they were probably married in 1732; and on March 11th of that year he sold to Peter Jennison, tailor, (3[illegible]-397) a mansion house, barn and two acres, bounded north-west by Loring, N.E. by Concord road, elsewhere by David Comee. Whether David built the house before his first marriage and was induced by his parents to live with them in 1719 in an enlarged house or whether he built it before his second marriage is a question. It seems more likely he built at the earlier date, but more likely still, that he built as his family enlarged, for he had five children by 1720. Lexington Genealogies say David died in 1[illegible] at the age of 104, without giving any authority. Mr. A. Bent, the compiler of the "Comee, Comy Family", asked me if I knew what authority there was for this statement. He certainly did not die in Lexington or Parson Clarke would have noted it in his diary.

On Nov. 15, (M.D. 35-361), the same year, 1731, Peter Jennison, tailor, sold the same property to Thomas Raymond, Tailor; and on March 3d, 1734, Thomas Raymond, tailor (43-423) "formerly of Lexington, but now of Boston" sold the same estate to John Overing of Boston, with the house and barn as before described.

October 26, 1748, John Overing, Esquire, of Boston, sold to Ebenezer Bowman of Gloucester, blacksmith (47-454) 3 acres and buildings thereon, in Lexington, near the highroad leading to Concord, a mile from the meeting house, North East on the road, West on Joseph Loring, S. W. on Loring and Buckman, East on Buckman; and 10 acres bounded North on Loring, South on Bridge, East on Joseph Bowman.

B.55-416
1750

Ebenezer sold this land on the Concord road to Nathaniel Mulliken, blacksmith, of Bradford in the County of Essex, went to West Cambridge near the Lexington line, and died in 1753. His widow married Captain Thomas Adams of West Cambridge who kept what was later the Cooper Tavern; and their son, John Adams, told how he worked for a tenant of his Mother's farm at the Cotton place, where he met Joanna Munroe, daughter of Jonas, who was taking care of the woman of the house, and how he married her, and built up a farm at Ashburnham. The story is in the history of Arlington. The piece of land on the Concord Road as it came to Natl. Mulliken was four acres with a Mansion house and shop by the Concord road, bounded east by John Buckman, South by Buckman and Loring, West by Joseph Loring (B.55. p.416, 1752)

Notice that in the deed Nat. Mulliken was described as blacksmith. The shop was down by the well next to where Bloomfield Street now is and near the Concord Road. In it, Nat and afterwards his son, Nat, made the metal parts of their clocks. The house was burnt by the British on the 19th of April, 1775, but the shop was not entirely destroyed, for Abner Richardson used it as a blacksmith shop when he came to Lexington in 1[illegible], and he boarded with Colonel Joshua Russell just above Vine Brook.

After the death of Nat's widow Lydia, in 1795, the heirs sold their interest in the estate to John Mulliken, Dec. 1, 1790 ([illegible]-360) The site of the house was on the knoll or side hill where Mr. Norris built. He unearthed part of the foundations.

By the way, on the 19th of April, 1775, the family hid their silver in the wall above the house, and not in the well, as is commonly reported. Mrs. Lydia Bacon said she knew how the error occurred. Perhaps someone gave the information in a letter and "wall" was read "well."

There is a large elm where Warren Sherburne's land meets Tyler's land. Mr. Everett A. Mulliken planted it to mark the boundary of the Mulliken land, by the Sherburne driveway.

March [illegible], 1725, John and Jonathan Poulter, husbandmen, and their wives, Hannah and Elizabeth, who make their marks, for £36. sell to Isaac Hunt of Cambridge, Blacksmith, 15 acres at Cambridge Farms, bounded N. and E. by country road, S. E. by John Poulter from an oak tree at the road in direct line by the pond; from thence to a great stump by the Pond; from thence to a stake; from which stake it runs directly over the pond to the centre of a great rock on the N. W. side of the pond. On the South 'tis bounded by Jonathan Poulter, running from the centre of the rock to Benjamin Muzzy's line through the centre of a great Rock lying by it in the meadow, and West by Benjamin Muzzy. That is in Middlesex Deeds (15-71[illegible])

Note

In Book 17-67, April 19, 1711, Isaac Hunt of Cambridge, blacksmith, for £130 sells to Benjamin Fassett of Billerica, blacksmith, a mansion house, barn and shop and about 15 acres N. and N.E. by Concord Road; S. E. by Joseph Loring to an oak by the Pond, and from thence to a great stump by the pond, and then to a stake and from the stake directly over the pond to the centre of a great rock on the N. W. side of the pond. On the South by land of heirs of Jonathan Poulter, from the corner of said rock to Benjamin Muzzy through the centre of the rock lying by it in the great meadow, and West by Benjamin Muzzy.

The pond was Muzzy's mill pond with a dam next to the road, and the mill-house on the other side of the road.

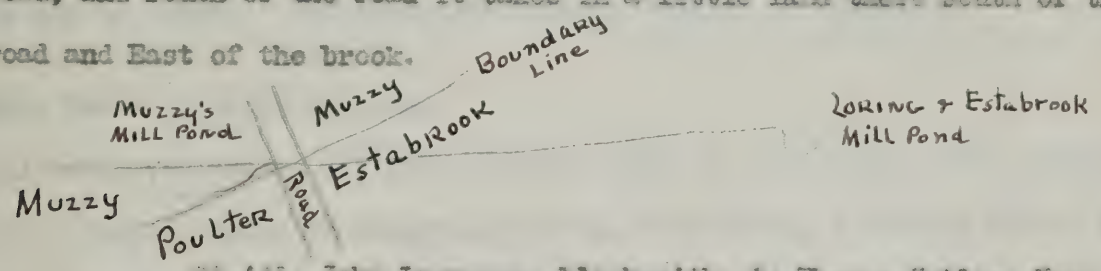
On March 14, 1715 (22-313) Benjamin Fassett, blacksmith, sold to John Lawrence, Jr., husbandman, 15 acres in Lexington with Mansion house and barn, bounded N. and N. E. by Concord Road, S. E. by road from Loring to an oak by the pond, to a great stump, to centre of great rock N. W. of road, S. by heirs of John Poulter, from centre of said rock aforesaid to Benjamin Muzzy's Land and West by Benjamin Muzzy.

Benjamin & Elizabeth Fassett

Note: Muzzy's mill pond. John Poulter in 1706, bought 7[illegible] acres of Wm. Kerley, moved to north part of the town.

August 4, 1712, Benjamin Muzzy sold John Lawrence of Lexington, blacksmith, (22-163) 1/2 acre West by said Muzzy by the brook, it being all the land said Muzzy was possessed of at the hereof at the East side of the brook, and on the South side of the county road to Concord. Said brook known as Vine Brook, and North by the road and East by said Lawrence.

The deed of Pelham to Muzzy has the boundary line run so that as it crosses the road it runs away from the brook on the North side of the road, and South of the road it takes in a little land there south of the road and East of the brook.



1723 22-469, John Lawrence, blacksmith, to Thomas Cutler, Nov. 12, 1723, £250., Mansion house, barn and 16 acres, N. & N. W. on the Concord road, S. E. on Joseph Loring as fence stands, to a stump, then to a stake and then directly over the pond to centre of a great rock on N. W. side of the Pond, S. by heirs of John Poulter from centre of the rock to Benjamin Muzzy line through centre of the great rock in the meadow and from thence as ditch runs to the brook and so by the brook to the Concord Road.

Also, 5 acres in Lexington, N. on Leverett, West on Thomas Cutler, East on Fessenden, 58 rods in length, 13 rods wide. Nov. 12, 1723.

1754 96-122, John Cutter of Shrewsbury, Worcester, a glazier, £66, to Benjamin Merriam, blacksmith, one acre with house and barn, S. W. Loring and other ways Merriam.

Also 6 acres, Loring on West, elsewhere Merriam.

Also 3 acres West on Rd. Armes and John Muzzy's land, S. W. on Loring's, other ways Benjamin Merriam, April 5, 1754.

1724 Thomas Cutler to John Fowle.

M. D. 37-237. Thomas Cutler of Lexington, husbandman, for £60, sells to John Fowle, cordwainer, of Lexington, one Mansion house, barn and one shop and 15 acres: N. N. by Concord Road, E. & S. E. by Joseph Loring, S. by Jonathan Poulter's heirs, W. Benj. Muzzy, part by ditch and part by Vine Brook. Mch. 3, 1724. Thomas & Sarah Cutler,X her mark

In presence of John Fowle
John Hancock.

It may be Cutter. The deeds are indexed "Cutter or Cutler."

1727 John Fowle to Benj. Merriam.

And two years and a half later (37-411) Nov. 3, 1727, John Fowle, cordwainer, of Lexington, sells to Benjamin Merriam, blacksmith, a mansion house, barn, 2 shops and 15 acres N & W. by Concord Road, E. & S. E. by Joseph Loring, South by Jonathan Poulter's heirs, West by Benjamin Muzzy by the ditch and part of the brook called Vine Brook. John Fowle and Ruth.

Note: Muzzy's Mill pond in 1727.

Apr.17,1764.(64-374) Benjamin Merriam, Jr. of Lex., yeoman, to Wm. Muzzy, tanner, £100, 8¾ acres, bounded N. on Country road leading to Concord, West on Vine Brook, S. on Benjamin Merriam, East on Merriam as the fence stands, with all the buildings. April 17/1764.

This is a part of the land bought of Fowle where John Lawrence and Isaac Hunt the blacksmith were. Later called Henchman's. East of Vine Brook.

1764 64-373. Amos Muzzy. husbandman, to Wm. Muzzy, tanner.

Obliging himself never to keep any Dunghill fowls on the premises, upland and meadow, with a bark house on it, 8 3/4 acres, 70 rods, N. & N. E. on

the country road, S. E. on brook by Joseph Comey's land, South on brook by B. Merriam's land, S. and S. W. by land of John Parkhurst to the great rock at the corner. Then West and N.E. by Amos Muzzy to stake and stones first mentioned at country road. Jan 6th, 1764. (The pond is gone.)

And this land, you see, is south of the Concord road and West of Vine Brook, where Joshua Russell and Abner Richardson lived. Wm. Muzzy then owned the Henchman place and also where Richardson's house is across the brook. (Dr. Valentine owns Joshua Russell's place.)
NOTICE that the pond has gone, that the Muzzys have given up the mill. The British in their account of the battle of Lexington say the ground by the brook was amorass. The Dam was south of the road and near it and the mill house was north of the road.

Lydia Muzzy, the widow and administratrix of the estate of William Muzzy, tanner, on the 6th of June, 1771, sold to Jonathan Smith for £186. the estate of Wm. Muzzy, North on the country road: a mansion house, barn and other buildings; begin at a stake by Amos Muzzy, then East on Benjamin Merriam's land as fence stands. South on Benj. Merriam's land to Vine Brook. Then East upon Merriam land by said brook. Then. S. and W. by John Parkhurst to a great rock at the corner. Then West by Amos Muzzy to stake and stones by country road, 11 1/2 a. 20 rods. (Pond has disappeared. Wm. Muzzy or Jonathan Smith house. This was the knoll East of Vine Brook, what they called the Henchman house.

William Muzzy was the son of Amos, born 1743, married Lydia Reed of Charlestown, I suppose about 1764. He died Nov. 20, 1770; and the widow sold this property to Jonathan Smith, tanner, June 6, 1771, and married him June 13, 1771. She died in 1785 and he married Abigail Marrett in 1788. She died 1794 and he married Ruth Fiske. Susanna, a child by his first wife in 1794 married Joshua Russell, who lived just above on the west side of the

Note

brook. Both Smith and Russell were tanners, and there were deep holes by the side of the brook that were used for tan pits. Chandler Richardson spoke to me of them. Joshua Russell, or Col. Russell as Richardson called him, also married three times. Abner Richardson boarded at his house when he came to Lexington; and afterwards owned the place, and built the house where Chandler Richardson lives about 1822 or 23.

Butcher Smith, Jonathan was called. Joshua Russell's house is now Dr. Valentine's.

Chandler Richardson spoke of deep holes in the brook at the West side, and Fred. Simonds spoke of deep holes used as tan pits on the East side.

Well, before that Amos Muzzy had a dam across the brook next to the road, and his mill house was on the North side of the road and must have been West of the brook for Estabrook owned East of the brook on the North side.

At the time of the battle there were no houses on the south side of the Concord road between Jonathan Smith's house and the house of Wm. Munroe, the blacksmith, up by the hay scales, or Spalding's. His house is in the back part of Spalding's. The Holmes house was built about the beginning of the 19th century.

Emerson's house was built between 1770 and 1775.

1809 Joshua Russell

(181-258) Jonathan Smith of Lexington, Gentleman, sold to Joshua Russell, gentleman, $450., 4 a. 82 rods. Begin at a stake and stones by the country road, turning west by land of Smith to stake and stones. Then S. W. by Smith's land to Vine Brook; then upon said brook till it comes to a branch of said brook, then N. W. on said branch or small brook to land of Amos Muzzy. Then N. E. by Muzzy land to a corner on Russell land, then South on Russell land to a corner of the wall. East on Russell to the country road. Then S. E. on the road to first bound. Reserving to Smith and heirs a convenient way through Russell's land to hay meadow to bring off hay.

Jonathan Smith & wife Ruth

May 17, 1809

Jonathan had a daughter, Susanna, who was born 17[illegible], and married Joshua Russell, Nov. 27, 1794. As Joshua was a tanner he very likely had worked for Mr. Smith. Like Jonathan Smith, Colonel Joshua Russell married three times. He died 1844 at the age of 79. He had a most malignant case of small-pox, and though he recovered, was fearfully marked. Dr. Fiske operated on him.

As I wrote, Abner Richardson boarded with him when Abner came to town in 1801. Mr. Chandler Richardson told of the frame of a two story building which stood back from the road near the brook. I suppose this may have been the bark house which is mentioned in the deed of Amos Muzzy to Wm. Muzzy. (Richardson said it was used to hold hides.)

One of Joshua's three wives was not of Lexington, and to his horror at bed-time took off her hair and laid her teeth on the table. As such aids to beauty were at that time little known in the country, Joshua was appalled.

He had three or four men work for him, who made boots and shoes for his customers and he did a good business.

There was no house in 18th century on South side of road between the Henchman house near Baptist Church and house of Wm. Munroe, the blacksmith, by the hay-scales up at Spalding's store.

Merriam houses Viles

I have already told how Benjamin Merriam got the 15 acres on the Main road which John and Jonathan Poulter sold to Isaac Hunt in 1705, and that Wm. Muzzy bought 2 1/4 acres at the West end of it, which soon came to Jonathan Smith, Jr. Hunt's land reached from the Levi Prosser place to Vine Brook, barring 1/2 acre next to the brook, which Muzzy sold to Wm. Muzzy.

And have told that John Poulter in 1726 sold to Joseph Loring (1[illegible]-712) the frontage from Bloomfield Street to the west side of the Prosser place. And East of Loring was the land that went with the Munroe Tavern

land. John Comee owned that land in 1736. That also was John Poulter land.

Jonathan Poulter died in 1736 but his estate was not settled till 1736 when his grand-daughter, Hannah Danforth, got 73 acres of it. Dec. 13, 1737, Joseph Loring, Guardian of Hannah Danforth, sold Benjamin Merriam her interest: mansion house, barn and 73 acres. From the description I should think it was back of Merriam and the Prosper house and Griffith house, and it is not stated that it touched the main road and all that frontage had already been sold.

J. Mason	Comee or Munroe Tavern land	Joseph Loring	Isaac Hunt or Benj. Merriam	Vine Brook
		ROAD		

On the 17th of April, 1775, Benjamin had his real estate damaged to the extent of £6, and lost £217.4.0. in personal property.

In 1782 Benjamin Merriam sold to Wm. Munroe 13 acres of land apparently back of the Griffith house.

Note

In 1783 Benjamin Merriam sold to Wm. Munroe and Matthew Bridge 72 acres N. and E. on the county road; W. and S. on Jonathan Smith, then on Amos Muzzy and John Buckman, S. Sam Bridge, W. and S. Wm. Munroe; S. and S. on Loring to the first point. This is not the identical 73 acres

Note:

1783 (B.36 p 229) Benj. Merriam to Wm. Munroe and Matthew Bridge, 72 acres N. & E. on County Road, W. & S. on Jonathan Smith, Jr. Then on land of Amos Muzzy and John Buckman; S. & W. on Joseph Loring. Then S. on Sam. Bridge, E. & S. on Wm. Munroe. Then N. & S. on Loring to 1st bounds, with all the buildings. Ben. & Ginger Porter Merriam.

1782 Benj. Merriam to Wm. Munroe, 13 acres next to Merriam and Bridge and heirs of N. Mulliken. Then N. E. on said heirs to land of Dea. Joseph Loring, to a ditch. Then N. on Loring to Merriam, to a ditch. Then W. by a ditch and South on Merriam and Bridge land. Then S. E. on Bridge with an easement way to the same to cart wood where it will do least damage to Merriam. 1782. Benj. & Ginger Porter Merriam

I could make this the Griffiths place, perhaps, but Loring was East of Hunt, 15 acres, and the Munroe Tavern land west of Loring, and how does this land got a frontage on the road?

sold by Hannah Danforth. Remember he had sold 13 acres to Wm. Munroe, but he had 12 1/2 acres on the main road, of the Isaac Hunt land. Benjamin Merriam and Ginger Porter then went to Pelham. N.H.

Merriam house

In 1797 Matthew Bridge and William Munroe sold the 72 acres to Joel Viles, Jr. (433-441) reserving a right to cart hay and wood over the premises. Joel Viles died 1816 and by will left his real estate to his son, Elias.

In 1819, Elias sold the 72 acres to his brother, John Viles. Begin at N. W. corner on the country road, near Abigail Estabrook's house. (I fancy she was living there.) , South on Joshua Russell and Abigail Estabrook, Amos Muzzy, Rufus Merriam to Jacob Smith. Then S. E. and S. W. by Jacob Smith to Jonas Bridge (Bryant said Jonas Bridge was a mean man, and told me when a boy he did some work for Jonas for which he asked a ninepence and how Jonas beat him down to ten cents.) Then E. by Bridge to Wm. Munroe. Then North by Russell to Jacob Smith to country road, and West by Country road to first point.

John Viles had a daughter, Sarah, who married Charles A. Butters. I see in the maps that Butters has or had a house next to the old house, to the West of it. John's daughter, Mary, married B. F. Tenney in 1860 and he had the old house. His daughter, May Tenney, married Foster Sherburne, and the old house was moved over to Woburn Street just beyond the Railroad; and Foster Sherburne built where the old house stood.

I remember J. F. Simonds telling me of his mother. She was Joel Viles' daughter and was born in November, 1775. Joel then was living in the house that had been that of William Munroe, the blacksmith, a low

red house, which became part of Josiah Mead's store; and later was in the back part of Spalding's store. Old Fred said his mother lived there several years of her childhood. Probably he came down from there when he bought the Merriam Land in 1727. Joel's son, Joel, Jr., was born 1723, and for a time kept a tavern on the Concord road up towards Lincoln. It was a failure. Fred said his father went security for him in the venture and it cost him nearly $4000.

Dec. 15, 1737, (M.D. 39-666) Joseph Loring, Guardian of Hannah Danforth, sold for £135 to Benjamin Merriam, blacksmith, Hannah Danforth's interest in the real estate of her grandfather, Jonathan Poulter, both in the buildings and in the land of her grandfather laid off to her and that which is at present in possession of her grandmother Poulter (She died on Feb. 9, 1741/2), the widow, one mansion house, barn and 73 acres, East by Joseph Loring, South by Joseph Comee, S. W. by Matthew Bridge, W. and N.W. by Joseph Loring. Then West by Benjamin Muzzy's heirs and elsewhere by Benjamin Merriam - one-sixth of the Poulter estate.

It is not stated that this land touches the Concord road. I think it is back of the Griffiths and Prosser houses.

You will remember I said that in 1724, Thomas Cutter sold John Fowle 16 acres, in 1724, and that in 1727 Fowle sold BenJ. Merriam 15 acres of the same land, with mansion house and barn and shops.

April 1, 1754, (56-112), John Cutter of Shrewsbury, Glazier, for £66 sold to Benjamin Merriam, blacksmith, 1 acre with house and barn; with Joseph Loring S. W. and other ways bounded by Merriam. Also, 6 acres: Loring West, elsewhere Merriam; also 3 acres West on Rd. Armes and John Muzzy land, S. W. on Loring, other ways on Benj. Merriam.

Note

If we review, we see that Poulter sold to Nutting land reaching from Sanderson house to Bloomfield Street; to Loring, from Bloomfield Street to Prosser; To Isaac Hunt, the land from Prosser almost to Vine Brook.

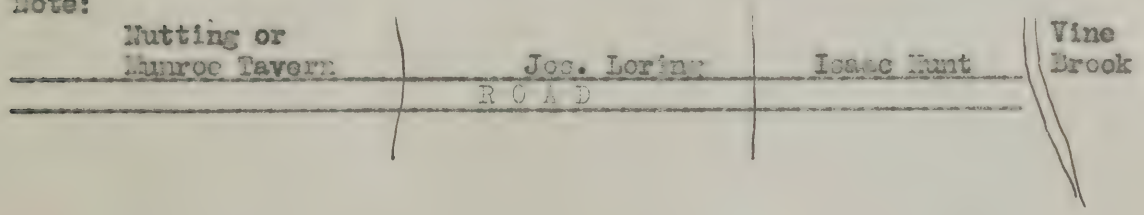
At the N. W. end, 15 acres to Isaac Hunt, which later came to Benj. Merriam who sold the Westerly 2 1/4 acres to Wm. Muzzy, with all the buildings thereon. I suppose that was where Hunt's house was, what used to be called the Henchman or Cottrell house. Merriam still held 12 3/4 acres, that would be from the Baptist church to Prosser's land, opposite the driveway into the Russell House. And then after selling to Wm. Muzzy I suppose about 1763 or 1764, Benj. Merriam built the Merriam or Viles house.

Then down the road came Loring with a house between Prosser house and Griffiths. This house was burnt by the British and Loring sold to Jacob Smith who built, and later Sydney Davis tore it down and built the Prosser house.

Wm.Munroe's new house.

Now, before 1806, Col. Wm. Munroe had acquired what we call the Griffiths land and had built a house. It must have come to him from Jonathan Loring, but I can find no conveyance to him of this land. Perhaps the deed is still extant unrecorded. Deeds on the other side of the way in 1806 state that the land is opposite Colonel Munroe's new house.

Note:



Mr. E. A. Mulliken and Mrs. Bacon said Mr. Muzzy let Lydia Mulliken and her family live in the South half of the "Holmes house" at the corner of Waltham Street after her own house was burned by the British. Mrs. Gleason, b. 1835, said that was a new house when she was a child and went by it every day to school and the girls called it "No front door" because the front door was not on the street, but on a lane which has developed into Waltham St.

Loring Muzzy said he understood his grandfather built the house for his sister. There is no mention of it in the account of the fight.

Mrs. Gleason said there were no houses between Henchman house and that of Wm. Munroe at the hay-scales when she was a child, on the south side of the road.

SOUTH SIDE

OF

CONCORD ROAD FROM

VINE BROOK TO 7th MILE LINE.

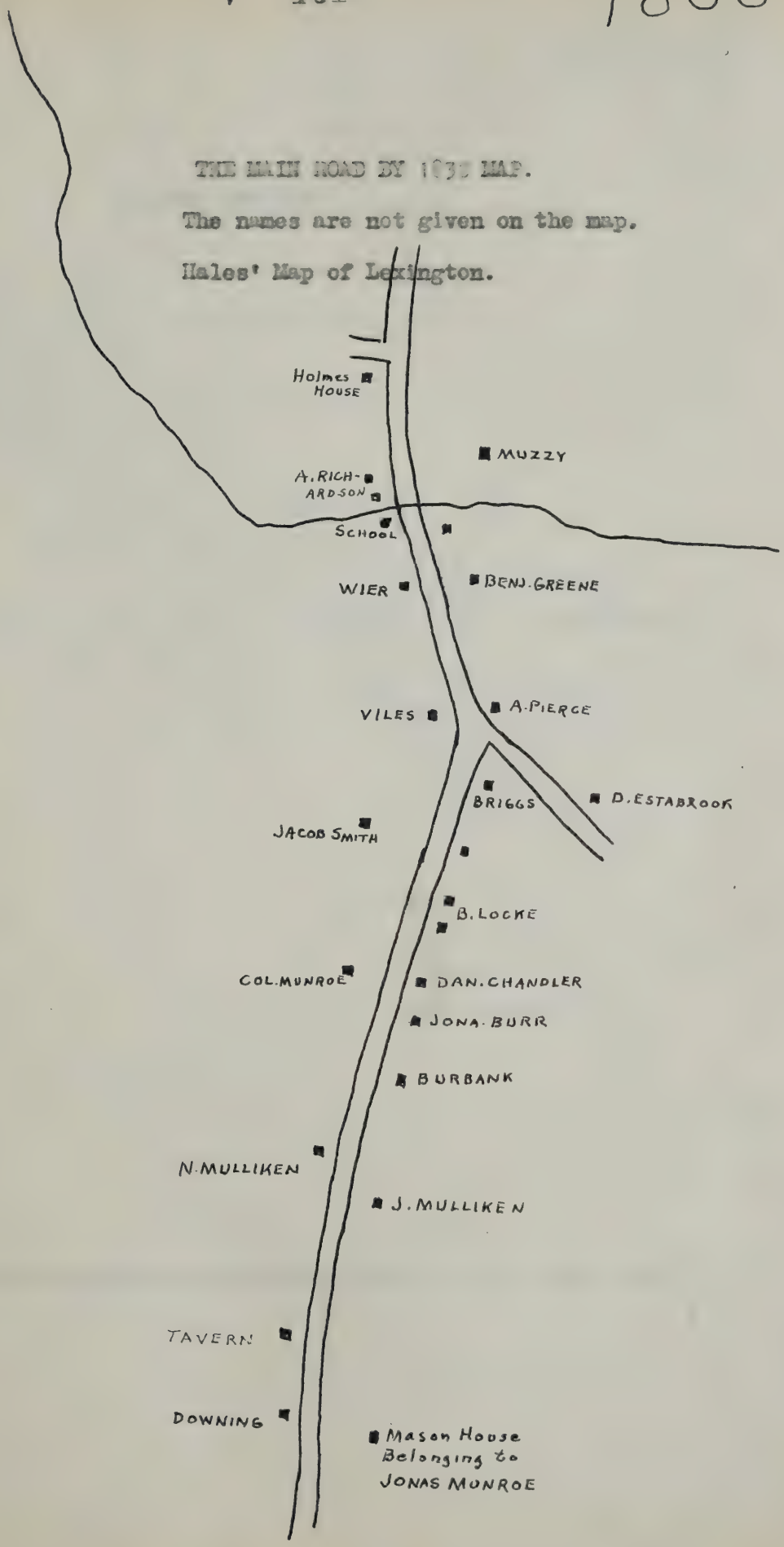
M. J. Canavan.

1830.

THE MAIN ROAD BY 1830 MAP.

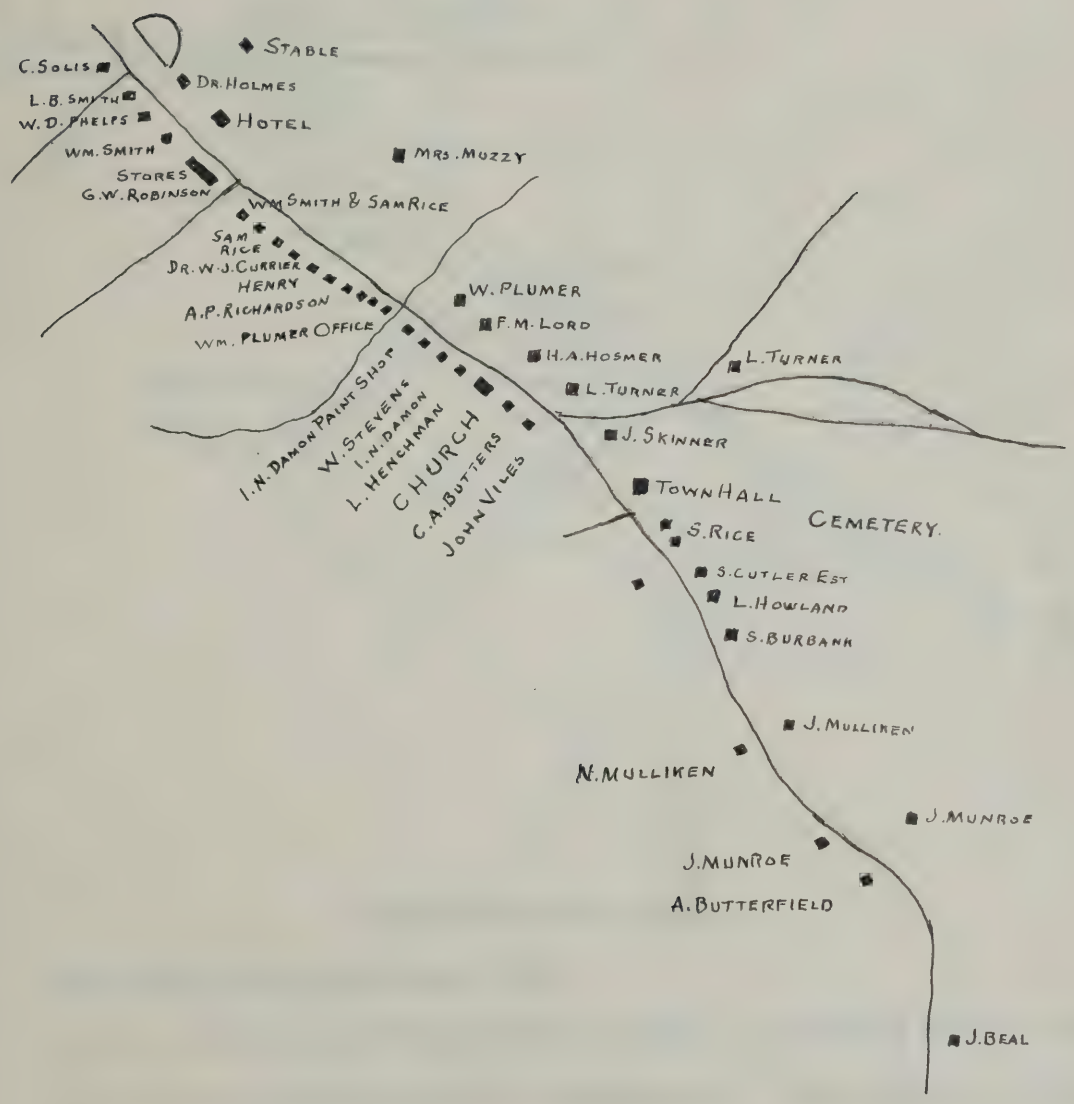
The names are not given on the map.

Hales' Map of Lexington.



1853.

WALLING 1853 MAP.



The house in which Jas. S. Munroe lived is not on this map.

Lexington Centre, 1856.

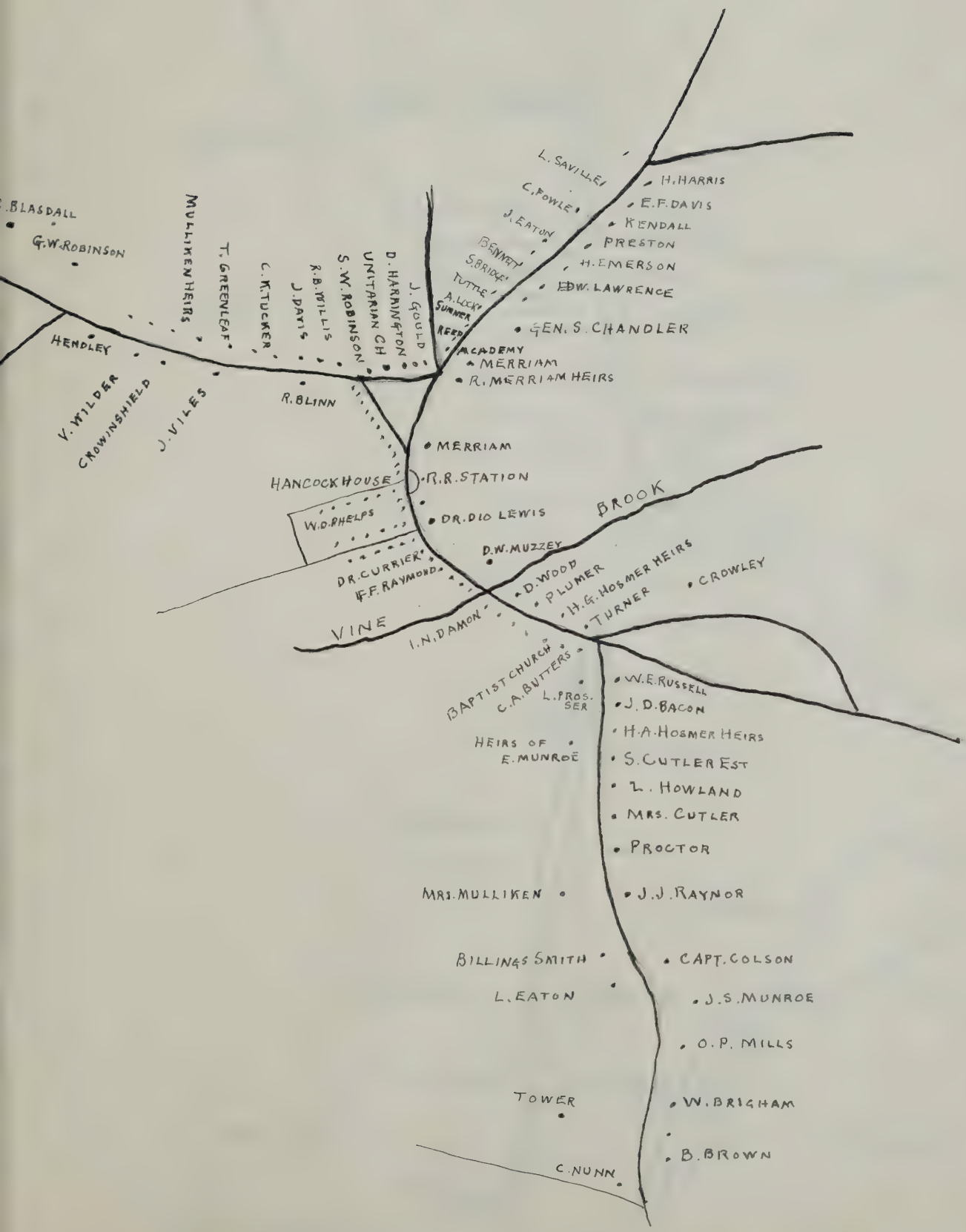
From Walling Map Middlesex 1856.

On the 1856 Map the Mason house is given as belonging to J. S. Munroe and the Sanderson house to A. Butterfield. The Sherburne cottage to H. Mulliken, the Merriam house to J. Viles. 1856.

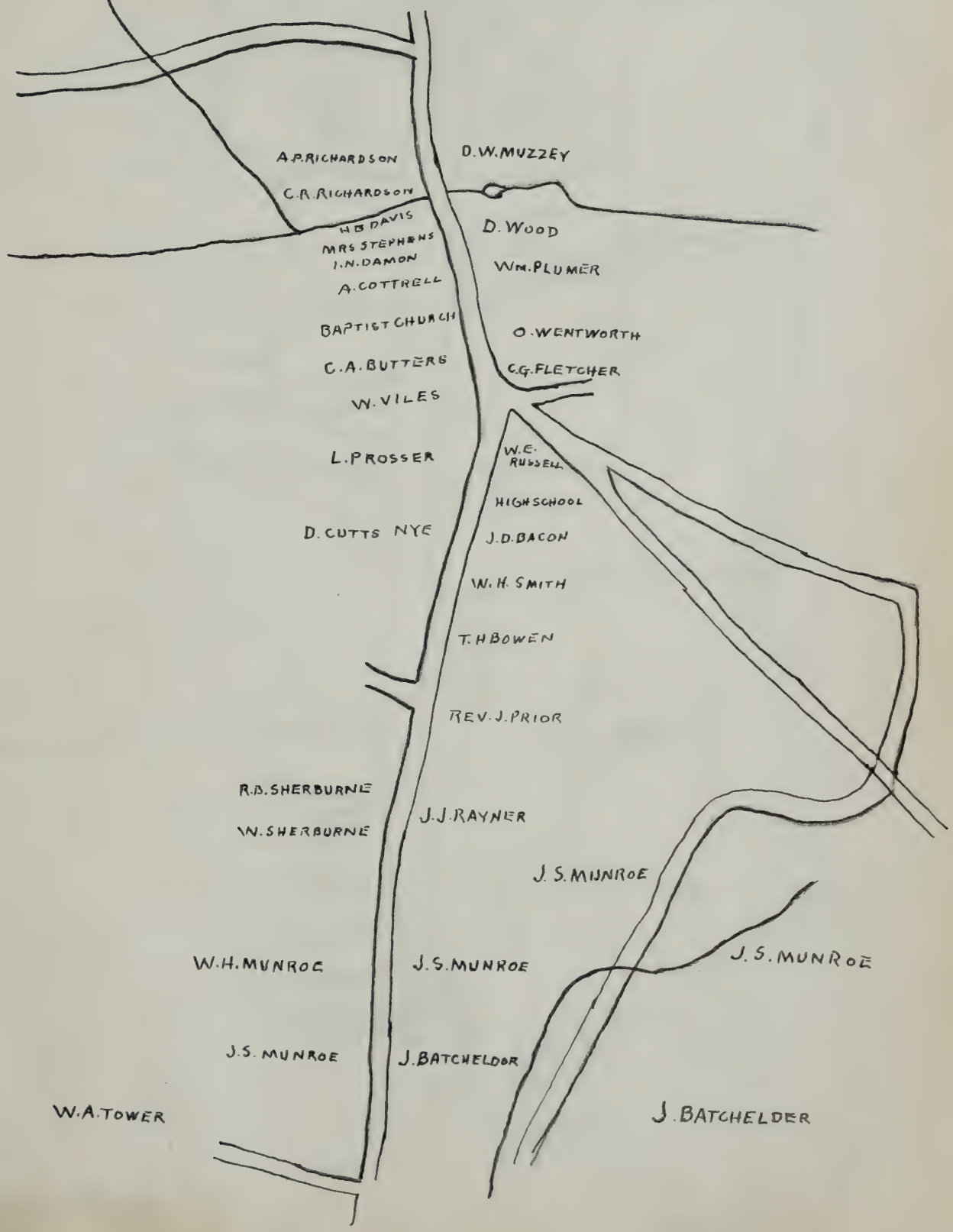
In 1875 map J. S. Munroe has the Sanderson house and J. Butterfield has the Mason house.

1879 map, J. S. Munroe has Sanderson house and Mason house.

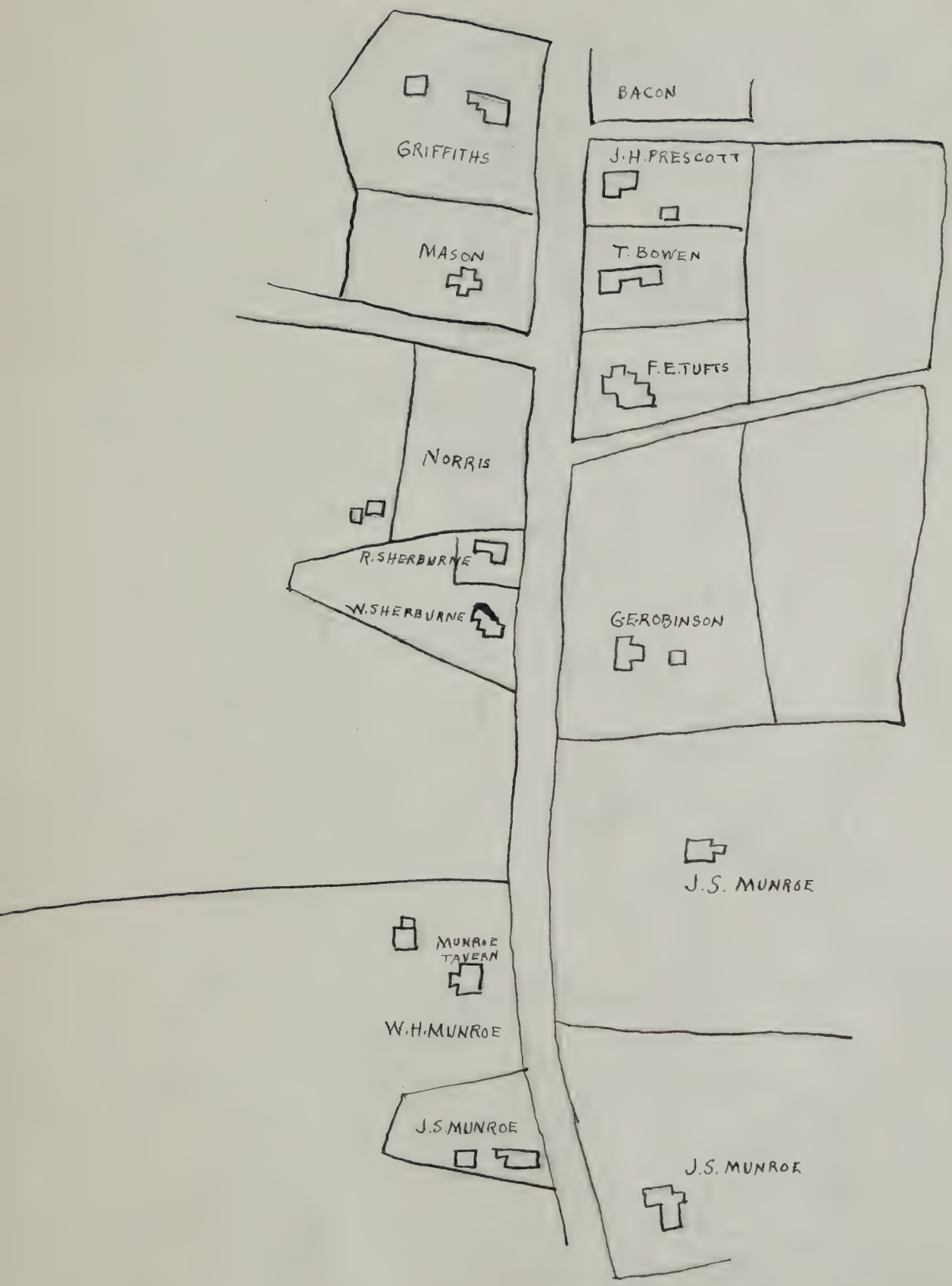
1860.


L. SAVILLE
C. POWLE
J. EATON
BENNETT
S. BRIDGE
TUTTLE
A. LOCK
SUMNER
REED
H. HARRIS
E. F. DAVIS
KENDALL
PRESTON
H. EMERSON
EDW. LAWRENCE
GEN. S. CHANDLER
ACADEMY
MERRIAM
R. MERRIAM HEIRS
J. GOULD
D. HARRINGTON
UNITARIAN CH
S. W. ROBINSON
R. B. WILLIS
J. DAVIS
C. K. TUCKER
T. GREENLEAF
MULLIKEN HEIRS
G. W. ROBINSON
BLASDALL
HENDLEY
V. WILDER
CROWINSHIELD
J. VILES
R. BLINN
MERRIAM
HANCOCK HOUSE
R. R. STATION
W. D. PHELPS
DR. DIO LEWIS
BROOK
D. W. MUZZEY
DR. CURRIER
F. F. RAYMOND
D. WOOD
PLUMER
H. G. HOSMER HEIRS
TURNER
CROWLEY
VINE
I. N. DAMON
BAPTIST CHURCH
C. A. BUTTERS
L. PROSSER
W. E. RUSSELL
J. D. BACON
H. A. HOSMER HEIRS
HEIRS OF E. MUNROE
S. CUTLER EST
L. HOWLAND
MRS. CUTLER
PROCTOR
MRS. MULLIKEN
J. J. RAYNOR
BILLINGS SMITH
CAPT. COLSON
L. EATON
J. S. MUNROE
O. P. MILLS
TOWER
W. BRIGHAM
B. BROWN
C. NUNN

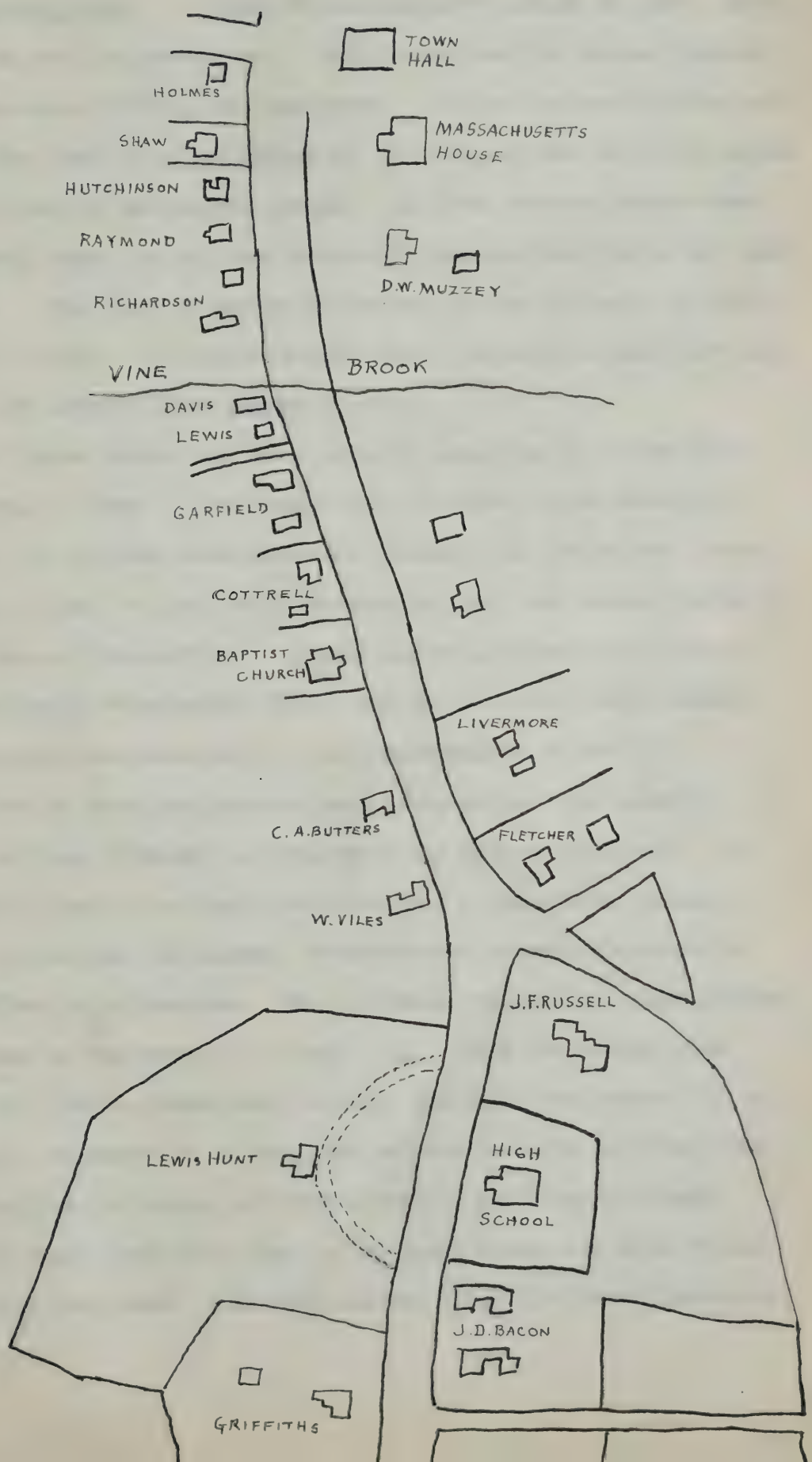
1875


A.P. RICHARDSON
C.R. RICHARDSON
H.B. DAVIS
MRS STEPHENS
I.N. DAMON
A. COTTRELL
BAPTIST CHURCH
C.A. BUTTERS
W. VILES
L. PROSSER
D. CUTTS NYE
D.W. MUZZEY
D. WOOD
WM. PLUMER
O. WENTWORTH
C.G. FLETCHER
W.E. RUSSELL
HIGH SCHOOL
J.D. BACON
W.H. SMITH
T.H. BOWEN
REV. J. PRIOR
R.B. SHERBURNE
W. SHERBURNE
J.J. RAYNER
J.S. MUNROE
W.H. MUNROE
J.S. MUNROE
J.S. MUNROE
J.S. MUNROE
J. BATCHELDOR
W.A. TOWER
J. BATCHELDER

1889


BACON
GRIFFITHS
J.H.PRESCOTT
MASON
T. BOWEN
F.E.TUFTS
NORRIS
R.SHERBURNE
N.SHERBURNE
G.E.ROBINSON
J.S. MUNROE
MUNROE TAVERN
W.H.MUNROE
J.S.MUNROE
J.S. MUNROE

1889.


TOWN HALL
HOLMES
SHAW
MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE
HUTCHINSON
RAYMOND
D.W. MUZZEY
RICHARDSON
VINE
BROOK
DAVIS
LEWIS
GARFIELD
COTTRELL
BAPTIST CHURCH
LIVERMORE
C. A. BUTTERS
FLETCHER
W. VILES
J.F. RUSSELL
LEWIS HUNT
HIGH SCHOOL
J.D. BACON
GRIFFITHS

The Mason house. Colonel William Munroe's mother was Sarah Mason, a sister of John and Thaddeus Mason. Her husband was Wm. Munroe, the son of Wm. 2nd, the son of William who came over. He was the man who died after haying in the field on a hot August day in 1747, and was the first buried in the new addition to the burying ground. He lived over on Cooke's road, or Lowell Street, where the old road bends off from the newer turnpike, under some big elms. The place is marked Richardson on the 1852 map. He had a farm of some 200 acres. His widow taught school and wrote a hand like copper plate. She married Isaac Bowman in 1752.

Jonas Munroe bought the Mason property including the Tower place across the road, 40 acres. Some people call the Tower place "Hanker's". This is wrong, for the name comes from Sam. Hancock, who bought the 7 acres, the Munn place, about 1707, and sold it again in 1711, but somehow his name stuck in the form of "Hanker's". In the same way, Winter Hill, Somerville, was originally "Winthrop's Hill", for the "10 Hills Farm" reached up to Broadway, but that name had by 1714 degenerated to Winter Hill. I have seen a deed of the Munroe property as a place called "the Hanker's". Jonas bought of Judge Winthrop in 1802, or of the Judge's executor. Mr. Winthrop used to live in the Mason house summers, an eccentric, learned, bibulous old fellow; and the Masons, or whoever was running the house for him, looked after his silk-worms. Wm. H. Munroe told me his father, Jonas, occupied it when he was married, 1814 and 1815. That was before Jonas bought it. Mr. Wm. H. Munroe said his Aunt Wheelock lived there 1825 to 1835. When Wm. Brigham came to Lexington and married Abby Ann Muzzy, the daughter of the Rev. Wm. Muzzy, or "Priest Muzzy", as he was nicknamed, August 4, 1835, they lived for a time in the Mason house; and later in the Colonel Munroe's "new house" (Griffiths house) which the Colonel must have built about 1800.

Judge Winthrop had a peach orchard where Stowell's new house is. Bryant said when he was a boy only two or three trees of the mulberry grove were left. He told me Jonathan Wheelock was a short, thick-set man, who had married Jonas Munroe's sister Sarah, named after her grandmother, Sarah Mason. It was appropriate for her to be living there. Bryant said Wheelock used to have a stage route up in New Hampshire, and when I told William H. Munroe, he said that he thought it must be so as Mr. Wheelock was often away for a long time. I believe he also at one time had a tavern in Concord, N. H. Bryant said Mr. Wheelock used to go about with an "Ahem, Ahem!" Probably throat catarrh. The Mason's tan-pits, according to old deeds, were up street from the house, and the old stone which ground the bark is now used as a door-step at the golf club. Mr. Wheelock was there in the Mason house before Mr. Brigham.

Wm. H. Munroe told me that back of the Mason house there was some woodland in the meadow.

Dan. Mason was a simple, ineffective man. Bryant has written of him in an article read to the Historical Society. Dan. Said his brother Joseph was "the first man to discover the Northern Lights in America." He lived over on Woburn Street in a house lately occupied by Owen McDonald. He wore a surtout, broad-brimmed hat, queue, knee-breeches, leather apron, and carried a basket on his arm. He was bent over and had a small pension. He carried a hoe-handle for a staff and that seemed common. Col. Wm. Munroe and Stephen Robbins also each carried a staff, generally a hoe-handle, and in reading of some Englishmen of that time, I found they carried staffs too. Old Amos Muzzy carried a couple of canes with brads in the ends, and the result was the old Muzzy house floors looked like logging-camp floors, full of holes all over the house.

The Rev. Wm. Muzzy, who married Anna Munroe in 1798, was pastor of a congregation or congregations in New Hampshire. He returned to Lexington in 1828 and lived in the Mason house, and later, after Col. Munroe's death, in the Colonel's "new house", later known as the Griffiths house. Two doors downstairs were near together. In the night he opened the wrong one by mistake and fell down the cellar stairs. Erysipelas set in and he died 1835.

The region over in the meadow beyond the brook was called "God's Creation" it was thought so pretty. There are traces near the brook of houses which belonged to Francis Brown in the 18th century. Francis lived in the further one at the time of the battle. This Brown estate was entered by a lane back of Kennison's hill. It was a public highway laid out by the Proprietors of the Town of Cambridge in 1734. In 1742, Joseph Brown was living where George Wheaton does on the Concord road, for he conveyed to Benjamin Brown one-third of the house and land "where I now dwell in Lexington, bounded S.W. by the Concord road, with Mansion house, barn," etc., S. by John Overing, Esq., James Brown, Wm. Russell, Mr. Butterfield and again by the brook, to a ditch in the land of John Russell's heirs. Then by Wm. Holmes E. and S.E. by Thomas Cutler and town way to Concord road.

The town way was the beginning of Maple Street and this lane. Joseph Brown was one of those appointed to lay it out in 1734. "The way to Russell's", the continuation of Maple St. was of a much later date.

In 1774 (75-532) J. Russell sold to Francis Brown, 25 3/4 acres upland and meadow, bounded west and north by townway or road; S. by Jonathan Raymond's heirs and Dr. Joseph Fiske; and Philip Russell E. and S. Right reserved to Philip Russell to pass over the land.

April 7, 1791 (84-531) Francis Brown to Benjamin Brown, 37 acres. Begin at rail fence in middle of the brook between the two walls. S. on Benjamin Brown by said brook to J. Mason's land; then South on Mason by the brook; then West on land of Joseph Fiske. Then N.E. and N. & E. on Francis Brown on wall as it now stands, to said fence in brook. Francis "reserves the buildings on said land and a right to remove them at a time when it will do least damage." Francis & Mary Brown.

This is the place to which people flocked at the time of the battle, and from which they could see the bayonets glance as the soldiers went over Tower's hill. You will see in that other article about "Houses on the Main Street in Lexington between Roe's Road and the 7th mile line" that Joseph Brown bought a house in the meadows of Overing which Overing bought of Wm. Russell in 1730 (Nov. 18th) and it was an old house then. It looks as if Francis Brown removed the buildings to the Concord road where Wheaton lived. I asked Bryant what he thought, and he felt quite sure they were moved over.

In the region where the "Lexington Spring" is, is a place which was called Tony Meadow. I have read and heard that it got its name from a half-breed named Tony who had a hut there and trapped at this spot. The probate and will of Captain or Deacon Joseph Estabrook show that he had a "servant" or slave named Tony, for whose future welfare he was quite solicitous. I suspect that this Tony was "the nigger in the woodpile." Deacon Estabrook owned this land at the time he also owned Tony.

But we have wandered down into the fields. Let us return to the Mason house. Wm. H. Munroe told me that from 1825 to 1835 it was occupied by "Uncle and Aunt Wheelock." Chandler Richardson said about

1835 it was occupied by Butterfield, a butcher, who had a slaughter-house where James S. Munroe's barn is, and he had an ice-house down by the brook. In the 1853 map, A. Butterfield is in the Sanderson house, and J. Munroe in the Mason house, and so it is in the 1856 map. In the 1875 map, J. S. Munroe has the Sanderson house and J. Batchelder is in the Mason house, and J. Batchelder has the fields back of the Mason house and "God's Creation." In the 1889 map, J. S. Munroe has both houses and the fields In the lower part of the fields, Mr. Munroe must have bought of Butterfield, and above of Mulliken.

Mr. James S. Munroe was an authority on cattle, and in his younger days had quite a fine herd of a choice breed, and kept accurate score of what they produced. He had a barn on the main road where the way goes down to Munroe's station, and later moved it to the fields. It is so given on the 1875 map.

Wm. Robert Munroe, or "Young Will", as he was called to distinguish him from his uncle, Wm. Henry, married Miss Helen Cookin in 1885 and lived in the Mason house till his death in 1889. Then it was rented to Professor Wells of Technology, and later to Mr. George Stowell.

The Mason tan-pits were above the house up the road, and the mill-stone, which ground the bark, was made a step at the Golf Club.

<u>Sanderson - Downing house.</u> Samuel Downing bought the Sam. Sanderson house in 1787. Bryant told me that old Sam. Downing and his son, Sam., were wheelwrights and worked under the house. The back part looked as if it were propped on stilts. Young Sam built a shop ten or twelve feet beyond the house, and John Beal, who worked for them, bought it and bought a little land of Jonas Munroe at Mason's Hollow, and moved the shop there. I see that it is there on the 1853 map. Sam Downing, the elder, cleared out and left his family. The location at Mason's Hollow was a poor one

for business, and Deal moved the shop to East Lexington, where it now stands on Independence Avenue, just as it was.

I should suppose the time of the departure of the elder Sam was about 1830. The junior Sam thought he would try farming and about that time bought some of the 100 acres of land that had belonged to Edmund Munroe, and before him to his father William. After Edmund's death, his brother, Nehemiah, bought the farm and intended to leave it to Edmund's son, Edmund, who lived with him, but he neglected to make a will, and at the sale of the farm it was bought by Antipas Grover about 1830. Captain Edmund's house was in a little bend of the old road under some fine elms. It was early in the 19th century used as a post-house, but is now gone. Downing's place was a little above, where the old road meets the turnpike. He got tired of farming and sold to Benjamin Fiske. You will see that name on the 1853 map.

There was a school-house at Mason's Hollow before this, where the foundations are by the stone posts. It figured in a town row of the 18th century. In the latter part of the 18th century and up to the panic of 1837, the East Village was the active part of the town with its grist mills, its fur factories, its peat industry, (There was no coal here then.) its slaughter houses; and before the Brighton market was firmly established, its traders in cattle, some of whom would take a herd. There were the meal men who would buy grain at Boston, bring it to Lexington, grind it into meal, and sell it, part to the men with the cattle and some back in Boston again. There were three live wires down there: Steph. Robbins, Ambrose Morell and Eli Robbins, and things hummed there till 1837. Some said the school row was early in the 18th century; others late. Charles Brown said it happened

when his grandfather, Francis Brown, was in his prime. He was born in 1738. I should guess the school was moved between the time of the Revolution and 1800. Probably the trouble arose from the old and oft-repeated question as to where the school or schools should be located, and it was decided the school should be moved up town from Pleasant Street, and probably "the skirts of the town" were to send their children to the centre.

The East Village people were as rebellious as they had even been against King George. The school was at the end of Pleasant Street. It was moved on rollers by a number of yokes of oxen. No one in the East Village would lend a hand. On the contrary. Not an ox could be had there. Bells were rung, guns fired and fish-horns blown to frighten the oxen; when a chain broke Loring, the blacksmith, opposite Jonathan Harrington, would not repair it. I think the intention was to bring the school up to the centre of the town, but the road near Mason's Hollow was much steeper than it is, and they got in difficulties there and left it on a granite underpining by the granite posts. Bryant could remember it there about 1825. When Eli M. Robbins was a boy, Eli Whitney, a laboring man, lived in it. It was sold. Jonathan Harrington bought it and moved it to his place for a wheelwright shop. It was a hip-roof house. Burbank tore it down, two stories.

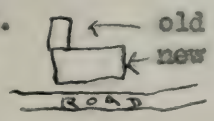
While the school row was going on, the centre and the East Village hated each other. The East Village called the Centre "Four pence ha-penny," for they said if any subscription was called for, the utmost that any of those in the centre would subscribe was Four pence ha-penny. And those of the Centre in remembrance of the riotous proceedings referred to the East Village as "Hell Street."

"Why," asked a pious Baptist of West Cambridge of Stephen Robbins, "Why do they give the East Village that awful name of Hell Street?" "Because it leads to West Cambridge."

The East Village bought a house for a school and hauled it up to Pleasant Street but could not get it up the Street. Francis Brown gave an exit on one side, and Tom Fessenden on the other, and that is how there are two outlets from Pleasant Street to the Main Street. When the school was removed the triangle remained. I don't mean that this was the Mason's Hollow school, but the new one at Pleasant St.

Wm. H. Munroe, Albert Bryant, Wm. Downing and Marshall Reed went to school at the academy. Caleb Stetson was the head man. They had a teacher, Houghton, who was fine at mathematics and took great interest in the theatre. The pupils under his instruction gave several plays and he took them to the theatre, and John Adams came down from Bedford and played with them. He afterwards became a noted actor. William H. Munroe played leading parts, Dick Darhall, and Rollo in Pizarro. Lewis Downing took girl's parts. He was short and dumpy. Bryant told me that in Pizarro, William Munroe as Rollo cries out to an officer, "Bear him away, his story must be false." But the officer did not act. In his effort to be dramatic, he split his tights and had to seek seclusion. For several years the phrase, "Bear him away, his story must be false" would cause a chuckle at the remembrance of how the piece was held up.

In the Munroe Tavern the bar was in the right-hand corner of the right-hand front room as you enter. As I have already written, John Comee found a little house on the place when he bought, and in 1719 added a front to it.



Col. Wm. Munroe had a shop in which were liquors. This he moved up against the house, thus -

and cut a door from the front room into it. John Raymond, as I gathered

from Wm. H. Munroe, had been serving the soldiers, and they began to get drunk. A shot went off and the ball lodged in the ceiling. John started to escape through the door into the shop and was shot as he passed through the door, and died outside. Then the officers broke open the barrels to prevent the soldiers getting more liquor. As to the intimation that the officers set fire to the house to cover their retreat, I think the soldiers were well out of hand at this and other times and instead of behaving in a fine, soldierly way as represented by Mr. Murdock in his article, the letters of their officers were full of disgust for the way they plundered and robbed homes, got drunk and were shot by Americans when the soldiers were looting the houses.

My remembrance is that it was not till a later date that Col. Munroe joined the shop to the house, and gave the whole the present gambrell roof, if that is the proper name for the roof.

The Tavern was a busy place with its fields for the herds of cattle, sheep and hogs which were driven to market, and, according to Bryant, not only the rooms were filled with guests, but beds were made on the floor of the hall used for dances and by the Free Masons. Before the days f the Brighton market, men used to come here to buy cattle, a single steer or a herd. Down in the East Village, the Blodgetts b ught largely; and the fact that they dealt here, accounts for the numerous butchers and tanners.

There was much life and merriment with the continual passing to and fro, the pungs and sleds in winter, and the big four and six horse stages bringing people from New Hampshire and Vermont, and there were many jovial parties.

There were singing schools and dances at the tavern, some lasted from four in the afternoon till four in the morning. The hall was cheaper than the Muzzy tavern hall, which was larger.

Between 1880 and 1890, Mr. Champney, the artist, and his wife and boy lived at the tavern, and Wm. H. had his down-stairs room and his bedroom above, to the right of the entrance.

Albert Bryant and Wm. H. Munroe were great cronies; always had been. Bryant was a year the older. Bryant would tell me a story and I would repeat it to William, and that would start him off.

Bryant said, up where Lowe's butcher shop is, was a store kept by Joseph Merriam, who was, by the way, a very handsome man. Bryant said he saw William come out of the store carrying a jug. "Hi there! What have you got in that jug. Molasses? Give me a swig." William paid no attention and was making off. Bryant ran after him. William ran a little way, then set down the jug and ran on. Bryant came up to the jug, caught it up and took a swig - of whale oil.

William laughed when he heard this. "Did Albert tell you that one? One time I was sent down to his father's blacksmith shop to have a shoe put on the horse. Albert shoed him, and then we harnessed him up again, and I gave Albert a half dollar. The price was a quarter. Albert took the half dollar into the house to get change, and I put the handles of the pincers in the fire. When he came out, I took them out and knocked the ashes off. He gave me the change and I got into the buggy; and watched him take up the pincers, throw them down, dance around and then come after me, but I whipped the horse and got off."

Bryant told me of an old woman patient of Doctor Whitcomb. He said to her, "It's no use giving you medecine. What you need is a complete change of climate. You had better sell off your house and stuff and go to another climate. That may brace you up." About three years later, Dr. Whitcomb was in Bedford, when, whom should he see but this old woman in the pink of condition. She came up to him and said, "That was a great remedy you gave me. Look at me, how I've improved." "What did you do?" "I followed your advice about a change of climate, sold out all my things and came to Bedford."

William told me of the days when there were rumors of body-snatching for dissection by the doctors. And an old woman came to the selectmen and wanted them to put a watch over the grave of her husband who had lately died. "I would have put one on myself if he had been a relation." When I brought the story back to Bryant, he said, "That was the same woman I told you about, Dr. Whitcomb's patient."

When William went out with his uncle to Cuyahoga Falls, Bryant made the long trip to see what the country was like. Then came the panic of 1837, and the company became bankrupt and William returned. When Dr. Proctor went down to Maine that time there was a great boom in Maine lands. Bryant went to Bangor to look things over.

Jonas Munroe was hearty and jolly, full of fun, but apt to be a little overbearing to those he did not care for; fond of a practical joke, provided it was not at his expense.

At the dances and parties at the Muzzy or the Munroe tavern, the Tulips were often on hand. They came down from the poor-house, which was up where Mr. Newell built a house. Old Peter Tulip was a negro who played the fiddle well enough for a dance, and his two daughters acted as waitresses. When the evening was well along Jonas would give Peter a glass to slake

his thirst and while he was drinking it, would slyly rub a tallow candle on the strings of his fiddle-bow, and then Peter would try in vain to strike up a new tune, and would have to rosin the bow.

James S. Munroe, son of Jonas, had a quieter, kindly humor. I remember he had a horse named Ajax. He got another horse and called him Bjax.

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There were three Bond girls, seamstresses. Mrs. Lydia Bacon of Waltham, John Mulliken's granddaughter, born 1819, said the Bond girls lived where their father did, in a little old house, a little above the Munroe Tavern. It had not been entirely destroyed at the time of the fight and had been restored. I never could make out anything about this house from the records. William H. Munroe said he did not understand. He did not believe the Bonds owned it. He thought it was his grandfather's property and that he and Jonas let them live there. Before the Revolution there had been a potash works on the place which Edmund Munroe and John Buckman ran, unsuccessfully. That was before 1770. I have wondered if this building was used by the Bonds. Old Fred Simonds told me his mother spun wool, took it to a carding mill in Bedford, then had a weaver in the North part of the town weave it into cloth, and he had the impression it was Weaver David Fiske who lived in various parts of the town; and then one of the Bond girls came to the house and cut and made his clothes.

Nat. Mulliken & Lydia Mulliken's house.

I have in various articles told of Nat. Mulliken buying his place of Ebenezer Bowman, at what is now the east corner of Bloomfield Street, about 1790. "Blacksmith", he was called in the deed, but he was certainly an excellent clockmaker. His well was down at the corner of Bloomfield Street, only Bloomfield Street itself did not then exist; and his shop was next to the well, Ebenezer Bowman's blacksmith shop, which Nat used in making the metal parts of the clocks, and his house was up on the hill where Morris' house now is. He brought up a pail of water from the well to the house one day, sat down and died of heart disease.

When the battle came, the Mullikens hid the silver in the wall further up the hillside, not in the well, as is commonly reported. Mrs. Bacon said she knew how the mistake occurred. I suppose someone read well when wall was intended.

You know how John Mulliken, serving his apprenticeship up at Concord, at the "jiner's trade", followed the troops down to Lexington and, standing on the common, saw the smoke of his mother's burning house, when a cannon ball whizzed by and hit the porch of Dan. Harrington's house, and another smashed through the meeting-house and buried itself in the ground. How he then went up on Estabrook's hill and looked down on the burning buildings, and then met his brother Nat. grieving above all for the loss of the wonderful clock he had made that played "Malbrook" on week-days and a hymn tune on Sundays. How, after a week, Nat received a letter from Medford inquiring if Nat had lost a clock, and telling him, if he had, to call on so and so at Medford, and how Nat got his clock works which had been stolen by a British soldier, who had laid down his knap-sack by the

road, and Nat had been notified as his name appeared on the clock.

The shop was not entirely destroyed, for Abner Richardson used it for a blacksmith shop when he first came to Lexington, 1821, and the well and pump were still there at the corner and are there now.

Nat's land reached from where Bloomfield Street is now down to an elm at the beginning of the driveway in to Warren Sherburne's. E.A.Mulliken planted the elm a good many years ago as a dividing mark. The Bond girls lived east of the elm. Doctor Prescott and Elijah Sanderson were courting the Mulliken girls that night, April 19th, and that is why Prescott was so late going home. Dr. Prescott, Elijah and Solomon Brown rode up towards Concord to see what the eight British officers were doing. Elijah and Solomon were captured in Lincoln and an officer took out his watch and said it was half past two. Then Paul Revere came up the road and was taken too. They all rode down to Lexington, and Elijah went to the tavern. He had no gun. He had given it to his brother when he went to Concord.

John Mulliken's new house. I now take up the Mulliken house on the site of the Raymond Tavern, North side of the street. Mr. E. A. Mulliken told me that John Mulliken had his shop before his house, a little to the west of it, near the road, and the family lived in the shop while the new house was building. Rayner used the shop as a stable. (Rayner was there in 1875).

The old Raymond Tavern was two stories high with a leanto and long sheds for horses. John used the material of the tavern in constructing his new house, 1795.

John Raymond, the day of the fight, had gone over to the Munroe Tavern to help out William Munroe, as he had to dance attendance on Adams and Hancock, beside attending to his duties as Sergeant of the Company.

Lydia Mulliken had helped John considerably with money. He was shiftless and lazy. He was 43 years old in 1775 and a little lame . After her house was burned, Mr. Muzzy let her live in one of his houses. The Mullikens say she lived in the South half of the Holmes house, but there is no account of its existence at that time. Mrs. Gleason, born 1826, said it was a new house when she was a child. The girls called it "the front door", because it faced on a lane (Waltham Street); and Loring Muzzy told me he thought his grandfather built it for his sisters. That had always been his impression.

Mrs. Bacon, John Mulliken's granddaughter, said Dr. Joseph Fiske had married Hepsibah Raymond, the daughter of Hepsibah, and he owned some Raymond land over in the meadows, and had a right of way to it close to John Mulliken's house, through the grove of trees by James L. Munroe's house. He purposely made himself so obnoxious through the manner in which he used this way that he forced John to buy him out.

I asked Mrs. Bacon what amusements girls had in those days, and she said they played at "Graces" with hoops, blindman's buff and had a singing school, and it was a great day when forty of them roared out Coronation in Church when this course was finished.

According to Mrs. Bacon, Hepsibah Raymond's land reached just beyond the west corner of her house, and 8 acres were set off to her as dower, which brought her land up to the Francis Tufts place. Old Fred Simonds said there were buttonwood trees to the west of John Mulliken's house. He was a cabinet maker, undertaker and coffin-maker.

Mrs. Bacon remembered when John Mulliken and Elijah Sanderson were old men. Elijah and John talked of the day of the battle and they grew very excited and the tears rolled down their cheeks.

In 1772, John Raymond, innholder, sold to Dr. Joseph Fiske (72-319) 15 acres in the meadow with liberty to Dr. Fiske to pass through the land of Hepzibah Meacham (i.e. Hepzibah Raymond) to and from said meadow by said Meacham's house to the highway.

Old Fred Simonds told me George Mulliken moved the shop back and made a stable out of it, and it stands nearer the house than the barn did. George made a sort of a milk room of it. John's shop was two stories, never painted nor clapboarded.

In 1777, the widow Lydia Mulliken married Jonathan Harrington as his second wife, but she reappeared one morning at her son's house and lived with her own children. No explanation was ever asked.

In 1809, John Mulliken sold to his son Nathan Mulliken, 1 3/4 acres, 18 rods on the county road, S.W. on land of J. Mulliken, then S.E. 10 rods on J. Mulliken and on Wm. Munroe 20 rods. This is the land now owned by the Sherburnes.

Nat Mulliken married in 1806, and I suppose lived in the cottage which was later owned by Reuben B. Sherburne, who used to be the Superintendent of the Middlesex Canal between Lowell and Boston. The land ran down to the elm which I have said E. A. Mulliken planted as a dividing mark, and Reuben Sherburne's son, Warren, later built down by the elm.

Timothy Fiske told me that John Mulliken, Jr., lived in the house later owned by James S. Munroe and occupied by him. I have not followed that land, but think it was originally Mulliken land.

The 1853 and 1856 maps have the Sherburne cottage as owned by Nat Mulliken. And the 1875 map has the cottage as owned by R. B. Sherburne with Warren Sherburne's house to the east of it. The 1853 map has no house where James S. Munroe lived. The 1875 has the James S. Munroe house.

He was married in 1854 to Miss Alice B. Phinney and they and their children were delightful hosts for many years. Something pleasant doing all the time.

Apparently, some of this Sherburne land was in a deed (49-47) of John Buckman, housewright, to Ebenezer Bowman, blacksmith, 60 rods on Concord road, S.E. by John Buckman, elsewhere by Bowman. I have not the date but it was in the land sold to Nat Mulliken, 1750.

On the south side of the road, the land that Nathaniel Mulliken bought in 1790 reached from Bloomfield Street down to a big elm which E.A. Mulliken planted many years ago to mark the division line. It is at the entrance to the driveway in to Sherburne's. Nat used the blacksmith shop which he bought of Ebenezer Bowman for making the metal parts of his clock works, and I recall that in the Bowman deed Nat is called a blacksmith and not a clockmaker. Old Fred Simonds said Nat made very different styles of clocks, not resembling each other. He had a clock which he got by marriage to John Mulliken's granddaughter, which he could trace back to 1760.

Mrs. Bacon said that when John Mulliken and Elijah Sanderson met in their old age they would talk over the day of the fight and would get very excited and tears would roll down their cheeks, as John told how he was learning his cabinet trade at Concord and followed the British down to the Common, from which he could see the smoke of his house burning, when a cannon ball hit the porch of Dan Harrington's house, and another crashed through the meeting house and buried itself in the ground. How he went over to Estabrook's hill and watched his mother's house burn, and how Nat sorrowed over the loss of the wonderful clock he had made which played "Malbrook" week-days and a hymn tune Sundays, till at the end of a week he received a letter from Medford asking him to call if he had lost a clock. He

went over and the man told him he had found the works in a British knapsack lying by the road and it had his name on the face.

Mrs. Bacon said the reason Dr. Prescott was out so late the night of April 19th, was because he and Elijah Sanderson were courting Mulliken girls and that was the reason he was so late returning to Concord.

She said Nat Mulliken bought some land in the meadow, of Loring. That on the hill was from Ebenezer Bowman. The family hid their silver in the wall up the hill back of the house. She said they did not hide it in the well. She knew how the mistake occurred. Probably someone read well when the real word was wall.

The shop was not entirely consumed by fire, for Chandler Richardson told me that when his father came to Lexington in 1821, he set up business in this old blacksmith's shop down by the corner of Bloomfield Street. The well was near the main road and there was always a puddle of water by it. Abner had a quarrel with a man who worked for him and threw him into this puddle. Abner was a machinist in New York, and worked setting up some of the steam-boats. Colonel Munroe and General Chandler met him there and induced him to come to Lexington. While he worked in this shop he boarded with Colonel Joshua Russell just above Vine Brook in the house occupied by Doctor Valentine now.

Abner was very strong and a great wrestler. It was at the City Hotel, New York, that he met Gen. Chandler and Col. Munroe, who induced him to come to Lexington.

Skinner was the name of the man with whom Abner Richardson quarreled. Skinner kept away at a busy season and then came back and wanted money. Abner took him by the neck and slack of his trousers, walked him out of the shop and threw him into a big puddle of water between the well and the drain down at Bloomfield St. Abner played the bassoon in the Church choir. The other instruments were the fiddle, clarinet and bass-viol.

Colonel Munroe's New House, or Griffiths house. Col. William Munroe built and owned what I call the Griffiths house because Albert Griffiths of Welch & Griffiths, saw manufacturers on the brook in Arlington, lived there when I was in Lexington.

The land must have been Joseph or Jonathan Loring's land. I do not find a conveyance from Jonathan to William of this land. At least, I did not recognize it, but it was Loring land, and soon after 1800, Colonel William built on this land. Deeds of 1806 on the other side of the road state that the land is opposite Col. Munroe's new house. The Colonel lived there, though I will not say that he occupied it at once on completion, for William H. Munroe told me that the Rev. Avery Williams lived there. He was pastor from 1805 to 1815. Perhaps he occupied it in his first days here.

Col. Munroe lived here and used to shuffle down to the tavern with his staff in hand and sit there and joke with the people.

When the Colonel died, 1829, the Reverend William Muzzy, his son-in-law, occupied it, and Lucinda, the Colonel's daughter, lived there with the Colonel and with her sister, Mrs. Muzzy. After Lucinda's death, the place stood vacant a long time.

Lucinda was very proud of the fact that Washington had kissed her when he came to Lexington and dined at the tavern, and she preserved the blue china cup and saucer from which he drank tea, and some other relics.

Mr. Muzzy slept on the ground floor. There were three doors there near together, one led to his bedroom, another to the cellar. Mr. Muzzy got up one night, and returning to his room opened the wrong door and fell down the cellar stairs. Erysipelas set in and he died, April 16, 1835.

The old Loring house which was destroyed by the British, I was told was between the Prosser and the Griffiths houses, but nearer to the Griffiths house and a little further back. At least, Bradford Smith told me so.

Lucinda also had a coin Washington gave her.

The 1853 and 1856 maps do not give the name of the owner of the Griffiths house. I believe it stood vacant quite a while. The 1875 map gives D. Cutts Nye, and the 1889 map gives Griffiths.

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The Prosser Place - Jacob Smith.

The Prosser place was Loring land. Joseph Loring's house and barn and corn-barn were burnt by the British, together with his household furniture, amounting in all to £720. Mr. Harold Murdock has written what he calls, "a Fair and Impartial Account of the Engagement", in which he says this burning was a military necessity, ordered by Percy to cover the retreat. I think Percy had nothing to do with it, that it was done by the soldiers in revenge. The officers describe the land south of the road at Vine brook as a bog, where Muzzy's mill-pond had been, and report the soldiers as pretty much out of hand. The officers were disgusted with their looting and depredations. Murdock's book might be called "Whitewash for Redcoats." This military necessity he evolved from his own mind.

In 1814, Joseph Loring's son, Jonathan Loring of Lexington, yeoman, (Midd. D. 206-488) sold to Jacob Smith of Medford, "my farm and buildings and my pew on the lower floor of the church." my homestead of 50 acres. Begin at the east corner by the county road by the land of William Munroe running west and south on Munroe land. Then North on land of Joshua Russell to a corner of a wall in Russell's pasture. Then West through the middle of a spring. Then south on William Munroe. Then West on Asa B. Locke to land of John Mulliken. Then North by an old ditch to land of Joshua Russell. Then east, north and west on Russell. Then northeast on Joel Viles to country road.

And one other tract, swamp land 25 acres. The North corner begins on land of Rufus Merriam. Then South on Joel Viles. Then West through swamp to a stake and stones on the island and the same course to the land of Jonas Bridge. Then on land of Dr. Thomas Whitcomb to the town road. Then East on the road to land of Rufus Merriam.

Oct. 26, 1814. Jonathan and Hannah Loring.

Jacob Smith was the son of Josiah and was born in Lexington in 1765. His father's first wife, Sarah Francis, was of Medford, and his second wife, Hannah Brown, was of Waltham. Jacob was a son by the second wife. He had been living in Medford before he bought this place. He died in 1844. He had three children, Isaac Brooks Smith, born 1803; Wm. Henry Smith, born 1809; and Sally, an adopted daughter, who married Joel Viles, 1831, who after marriage kept tavern up on Concord road near Lincoln.

Mary Miles Eyre, born in England, 1809, went with her people to the West, where in 1844 she married a Scotsman, John Sinclair, who had a ranch in the Sacramento valley. Finding the country too lawless, Mr. Sinclair and his wife set out for New York. Mr. Sinclair died in New Orleans of yellow fever, and she came to Lexington with Captain Phelps and made her home with his family. She married Sydney G. Davis about 1852, and in about a year he bought of the Jacob Smith heirs, tore down the old building, built a new one, and meeting some losses, sold to Mr. Levi Prosser. Wm. Henry Smith bought the Chandler or Harmon building and I believe Isaac Brooks bought the Mead house, but he went to East Lexington and had a milk wagon. W. H. Smith is given as owner of the Harmon house in 1875 map.

Isaac Brooks Smith was described to me as a gruff old fellow with old-fashioned expressions, such as "Sarvent, Sirs!" Another described

him as "a grouty old fellow," who wore knee breeches and a queue. His knee breeches and shoes were tied, not buckled. He went to the East Village, was a milk-man. When he was old "he used to sit round in the brick store and growl."

. . . . . .

I have written of Jonathan Smith, Jr., the tanner, who had a house on the knoll between the Baptist Church and Vine brook. The Church land had belonged to the Viles, and before them to Benj. Merriam . I had the impression he was doing well, but the 1812 war and the succeeding years were times of business depression, and probably the development of the shoe trade in Lynn and the establishment of tanneries in that region hurt his business, and the development of the Brighton cattle market would have cut down the amount of slaughtering in Lexington and diminished his opportunities of procuring hides at a low rate. Whether any of these were the causes or not, Mr. Smith was in need of money, and mortgaged his property to Samuel Estabrook, a brother of Attai.

Samuel Estabrook was born in 1764 and married first Polly Creary, and on her death took a second wife, Nabby Warren. He had been living in Brookline, but returned to Lexington, where he died in 1814.

Silas Richards had sued Jonathan Smith, Jr., and recovered judgment, and execution was issued. Attai Estabrook bought the right of redemption, August 4, 1815, and sold it to the widow Abigail Estabrook for $350. (278-41) 4 acres land and buildings, bounded East by Joel Viles. (That was the Baptist Church land), North on the County road to Vine Brook and W. by the brook; the estate mortgaged by Jona. Smith to Samuel Estabrook. Abigail married Wm. Warren of Rindge, N.H.

The widow Abigail, now Warren, sold this land (249-148) to her brother-in-law, Solomon Estabrook, who, in 1824, sold it to Benjamin Wyer, cordwainer. (He had come from Medford). Bounded East by John Viles, S. by Viles, West by Abner P. Richardson, to Vine Brook, then by the brook to the county road and by county road to John Viles. Excepting the school-house. The school-house land had apparently been sold to the town about 1872, and on the 1853 map it is called I. N. Damon's paint house. The 1856 map gives the same name, and the 1875 map has N. B. Davis. About 1890 it was used by the Episcopalians as a chapel.

And Dec. 1, 1826, (270-257) Benjamin Wyer sold it to Nathan Russell, and early in 1827 (274-764) Nathan Russell of Cambridge, trader, sold it to Isaac Huffmaster of Woburn, Gentleman, 4 acres with all the buildings as already described, reserving the school-house.

Huffmaster married Wyer's daughter, Frances, December, 1827. Huffmaster is described in the deeds as a gentleman, and again as a yeoman, but he was called a Wheelwright to me, and had a shop just East of Dr. Holmes' place, or another said, "where Hutchinson lives." I have read that his grandfather was a British soldier, one of Burgoyne's army. He died 1865, age 72.

Before living in this place, Benj. Wyer had owned the Fletcher place. He bought it Nov. 1st, 1819, of John Viles, yeoman, (231-272), 10 acres reaching up to the pond. That would be Loring and Estabrook's mill pond, which the Baptists used for their baptisms. The land had buildings on it and John Viles, I have been told, lived here before he went to the Merriam house opposite the Russell house. I did not follow this down or up, except that I happened to see that Attai Estabrook in 1833 (236-191)

sold Wyer some land to the N. E. of this land, reaching to Attai's "hill pasture", and bounded on the west by Benjamin Greene (the Plumer place) and Benjamin Wyer. John Viles probably bought of Attai or his father Benjamin. Without knowing, I should think from conversations, that Abner Pierce followed soon after Benj. Wyer and then came his son-in-law, Larkin Turner, who was a grizzled sea-captain, when he married Mr. Pierce's daughter. Abner Pierce was a pleasant, nice old man. He was drowned in a peat ditch. Larkin Turner was there in 1853 by the map. Mr. Turner died 1861. Then on the map I see the place labelled as Fletcher's.

Isaac Huffmaster did not stay fixed at the Jonathan Smith place, for in 1836 (395-401) Jonathan Durr, gentleman, sold to Isaac Huffmaster a piece of land opposite the Congregational meeting-house (on the common) on the south side of the Concord road, with a dwelling on it. Nathaniel Harrington was west of him and Hiram Sawtelle east. And in 1838 (376-376) Jonathan Durr of Michigan City, Laporte Co., Indiana, conveys another little strip by the side of his house, opposite the church. Michigan City! that is where the big steel plants are at Lake Michigan.

In 1842 (419-518) Levi Harrington, yeoman, to Isaac Huffmaster, yeoman, 54 rods on the south side of Bedford road, a portion of Levi's land. That should have been the place for his wheelwright shop.

But we have wandered from the Jonathan Smith land. In 1833, Leonard Proctor had it and as Isaac only got the land in 1837 I make the guess, and guesses are generally wrong, that Proctor bought the property from Huffmaster, though Bryant remembered a Tom Johnson, a shoemaker, up there, the father of David A. Tuttle's wife.

January 8/ 1833 (319-450) Leonard Proctor, physician, (and they say he was more of a speculator in land than a physician) sold to Samuel Stetson, Counsellor-at-law, for $1200. One acre of land with dwelling and other buildings. Bounded on the N. E. by John Viles at the highway, S. by Viles to A. P. Richardson. Then West to an apple-tree, the boundary between me and Amos Kendall; then North on Kendall to the Highway, 28 feet from the N. W. corner of my house; then by said highway to first bounds. Leonard Proctor.

Proctor had been living there, one of his many places of residence. I was told Proctor had lived there and had built on the land. Amos Kendall was on some of the Jonathan Smith land, probably in a house built by Proctor.

Stetson to Henchman - I. N. Damon. In 1843, March 14 (442-215) Samuel Stetson of Lexington, Esquire, for $1000. sold his dwelling, office and other buildings in the West village of Lexington to L. Henchman: the county road to Boston on the North, East by the Baptist meeting house; S to A. P. Richardson, West on I. N. Damon, the same trust conveyed to me by Leonard Proctor, Jan. 8, 1833. Samuel & Martha Stetson

This was the old Jonathan Smith house, Henchman had been a sea captain. He tried keeping a store here but was not successful. People talking of this house at the end of the last century generally called it the Henchman house, and talked as if Mr. Cottrell took it after Captain Henchman and built another house alongside of it.

These two deeds indicate that the Baptist Church was not on the knoll in 1833 and was there in 1842. On the 1853 map one sees the Baptist Church, next to it L. Henchman, then I. N. Damon, then W. Stevens and then I. N. Damon's paint-shop by the brook where the school had been. He probably bought it.

W. Stevens is probably William Stevens. The Genealogies say he came to Lexington about 1845. He was clerk in the Boston Custom House and died 1862. I see that his daughter, Anna, married Horace B. Davis, 1852, and at a later period H. B. Davis owned the Damon paint shop or school.

The 1875 map has Baptist church, A. Cottrell, I. N. Damon, Wm. Stevens, H. B. Davis and Vine Brook. The 1889, has Baptist Church. Isaac Newton Damon came to Lexington 1836. He was selectman, treasurer, J. of P., and assistant assessor in internal revenue service.

This brings the Jonathan Smith property down to a period of which many people have knowledge, Mrs. Cottrell, E. I. Garfield, Hunt,(Lewis,) H. B. Davis, Vine Brook

Chandler Richardson said Henchman built the Cottrell house next to the Henchman house.

. . . . . .

<u>Joshua Russell house</u>. In my article on "Houses on the Main Road between Roe's Road and the 7th Mile Line.", I have written of Jonathan Smith selling to Joshua Russell four acres south of the Concord road, and west of Vine Brook, in 1809 (p. 28 and Midd. D. 181-258)

Joshua Russell died in 1844 at the age of 70 years. He was, I think, the son of Jesse Russell of Woburn. Nov. 27, 1794, he married Susanna Smith, the daughter of Jonathan. She was then 22 years old, and Joshua 20 in 1794. I make a guess he worked for Jonathan Smith and married his daughter. It was some years before he bought and built. The house had an immense chimney, up which you could look and see the stars, Mr. Chandler Richardson said. It took up a good part of the house

and when his father, at a later period, bought it, he tore the chimney out. It contained about 10,000 bricks.

Abner Richardson boarded with the Colonel, when he came to Lexington in 1821, and married Betsy, the daughter of Hammon Reed in 1823, and Chandler Richardson was born in 1825.

Joshua Russell was called Colonel Russell, whether a courtesy or a real title I do not know; but he was prominent among the Free Masons, for he was one of the trustees who bought land on the other side of the road for the Hiram Lodge at the place later occupied by Bowen's house.

Susanna Russell died in 1812, aged 40. The Colonel married again; for again Colonel Russell's wife dies, this time in 1822, aged forty. He was still undismayed, and married a third time. I have no record of the marriage, but in 1833 Colonel Russell's wife died. Probably this wife was the city woman who astounded him at bed time by taking out her teeth and pulling off a wig. These aids to beauty were little known in the country at that time.

Col. Russell had three or four men work for him, who made boots and shoes in which he dealt. Chandler Richardson says there were deep holes by the brook which had been used for tan-pits, and near the brook, back from the street, was a two-story ruin with an oak frame. It had been used to store hides.

Abner bought a little land of him near the brook, about 1833, and had William H. Smith build for him. This William was a harness-maker who built the shop he occupied a little above Waltham Street, and also several other houses near Waltham Street. I have been puzzled by William

H. Smith, the son of Jacob, who seemed to do so many different things, but I understand, or think I do, from looking at my notes, that William H. Smith, the builder, was really a harness -maker and did considerable building as a relaxation, and did it satisfactorily, too. He built several of the houses on Waltham Street for people and some as a speculation of his own. Col. Russell's house is now owned and occupied by Doctor Valentine. Just above him is a house which I believe Wm. H. Smith built for Doctor Proctor. I think I remember he came from Waltham.

On the East side of the brook was a primary school where William H. Munroe was taught by Martha Merriam. He said that Mr. Huntington taught there before he started his private school in his house, about 1830, where Francis E. Tufts lives, and after that taught at the Academy and became principal. William was born in 1815. Chandler Richardson, who was born in 1825, learned his A. B. C.s at the school by the brook, from a sister of Albert Bryant.

Abner Richardson also built a blacksmith shop near the brook. He is on the 1853 map. Mr. Richardson was a prodigy in strength. He would surprise people by breaking straps, by the ease with which he handled strong men in wrestling. He could take a barrel of cider by the chine and put it in a wagon; fortunately, he was mild-tempered. Chandler Richardson told me that the Rev. Charles Briggs was the first person to occupy the new house? Mrs. Gleason told me that Abijah Harrington was making changes in the Mead or Russell house when Mr. Briggs bought of him, and probably Mr. Briggs lived in Abner's new house till the Mead house was altered over and finished. Abner was musical, and played the bassoon in church.

Loring Muzzy said the school by the brook was built in 1846 and was sold to Horace Davis. I suppose it was the building in which the Episcopalians first held their services in Lexington, though altered over. I think the first school at Vine Brook was there about 1820.

Col. Joshua Russell died in 1844. His probate (40934) shows that he made a will leaving to Thomas F. Russell and Esther Russell $80. each; to Dr. Joseph Fiske, $100. (Dr. Fiske was the father of Jonathan Smith's second wife. Colonel Russell had had a terrible case of small-pox which left him very badly scarred. Dr. Fiske had attended him and had performed an operation on him and saved his life.) He left to his brother and sisters Loammi Russell, Elizabeth Frothingham, Mary Duren and Ruth Gilson $1. each; to the children of my brother, Bill Russell, viz: Tryphena Emerson, Susan Burnett, Mary Ann Simonds, $1. each, and all the rest (except certain articles of personal estate which I have given Cloe Fiske) I give to Warren Duren and appoint William Chandler, executor.

The inventory shows a homestead lately occupied by the deceased, valued at $3075. Among his personal effects were Clark's Commentaries. On the debit side, he owed Abner Richardson $2200., Mary Ann Holmes $5.35, Edw. Winship $9.23, Dr. John Nelson, $95.50, John Nelson, Jr. $363., Legacies $144. Albert Butterfield $5.94, and other items amounting to $3000.

Col. Russell's executor advertised a sale of his real estate by auction, on May 18, 1848. Two good dwellings and a barn, and six acres of land in Lexington near the Monument house (The Monument house was where the Keeley Institute was) and 30 acres of woodland and pasture called the Brown land on the road from Lexington to Woburn, near the house of Col. William Russell. The real estate brought at auction, $1723.79. As Abner Richardson owned it afterwards I suppose he bid it in. He would be

protecting the debt to him of $2200.

Chandler Richardson told me his father owned some peat land in the Munroe meadows in the eastern part. It had belonged to James Brown. The peat had been twice cut over. Abner carried on a successful blacksmithing business. He did the shoeing for a line of coaches from Keene, which failed, and by this he lost over $1000. but he was very hard-working and thrifty and acquired a good property. He died 1874 at the age of 83.

Chandler Richardson showed me a chair that had belonged to Parson Clarke. One of the daughters gave it to Dr. Spaulding and from him it came to Abner Richardson. Chandler also showed me a fine Chippendale mirror his father bought at a sale by auction of Josiah Mead's goods about 1830. I see that Mr. Mead died in 1829. Mr. Richardson told me that this Wm. Henry Smith built the house where the Bragdons lived about 1900, and Dr. Proctor built the house just above Dr. Valentine.

I said Abner P. Richardson bought a little piece of land near the brook and built a house and blacksmith shop there.

(218-96) In 1816, Joseph Robinson of Lexington sold to Abigail Estabrook of Lexington a small tract of land near Vine Brook with a <u>tan house and vats</u>; 1/2 an acre? Begin at N. W. corner by County road; then S. and E. by Joshua Russell to centre of Vine Brook. North by middle of the brook to county road; then West on county road to first bound, and 3 acres meadow land by Joel Viles (218-96)

This is the land on which Abner built, and Mr. Robinson must have bought it of Russell between 1809 and 1816, and sold to Abigail. And as Abner had the 1/2 acre next to the brook about 1823 on which he built his house and blacksmith shop, I suppose he bought of Abigail.

Why were there so many tanners and shoemakers here, or cordwainers, as they were called in the 18th century?

Big herds of cattle and sheep passed through and many of the cattle were bought and killed here. The Blodgetts in the East Village sometimes bought a herd. Why did Col. Wm. Munroe learn the cooper's trade? Because the men who came down from the back country with heavily laden teams, on their return from Boston with empty teams and full pockets bought kegs and barrels for their cider and for pickling meats. The cabinet maker picked up a good trade; the wheelwright sold the woolen and flax-wheels he had made.

The town was on the great highway, a manufacturing centre of the old-fashioned kind. The street was hemmed in by walls and fences to keep the cattle out of the yards; rather unkempt; pig-sties and barns by the road. There was great bustle. The goods which now go through by train without stops, went through intimately on the highway. The taverns were full of drovers and travellers by the stage-coaches, the roads often crowded by herds of cattle, sheep, and in the older days, even by flocks of turkeys, near Thanksgiving Day. Living was less expensive than in the city, and customers stopped and bought.

At the East Village were water power and grist mills. Meal men, as they were called, brought grain from Boston which came by vessels from down east, and the corn or wheat was ground into grain and sold here to the drovers and the surplus carried back to Boston for sale.

All sorts of industries were here in the town: wheelwrights, cartwrights, clothiers, weavers, spinsters, tailors, butchers, tanners, joiners, housewrights, carpenters, cordwainers or shoemakers.

And up on the Concord road near Lincoln was Nathaniel Whittemore in the 18th century - almanack maker, surveyor, and the possessor of certain medecines which would work wonderful reforms. Mr. Garrison, the abolitionist, ought to have known him. Patent medecine advertisements had an irrisistible attraction for him. As he read over the symptoms, they were his own. He must got a bottle. His closet was full of them. Mr. Edmund Quincy met him one day and Mr. Garrison was enthusiastic over some tonic he had just taken. He could feel it permeating his system with a most exhilaruting affect even to the tips of his fingers. "The good, innocent old man", said Mr. Quincy, "He never drank liquor knowingly, but when he took it in the form of a tonic he was surprised to find how good it was."

L E X I N G T O N

A few words to show how the North Side of the Concord Road between Muzzy's and Munroe Station was built up, say to about 1830.

M. J. Canavan.

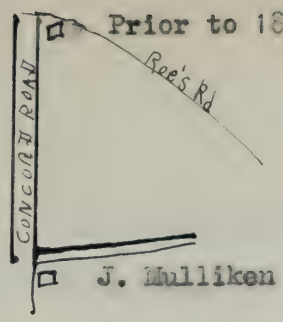
See my book of Lexington Deeds & Data, No. 4, pp 23/26

in my Green Books of Lexington Deeds B. 1 pp 38 & 39
" " B. 3 p 9
" " B. 2 pp 15-17-18-19

for some of these deeds.

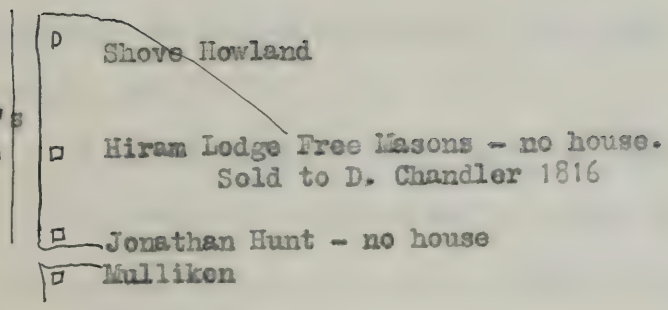
M. J. Canavan.

1800



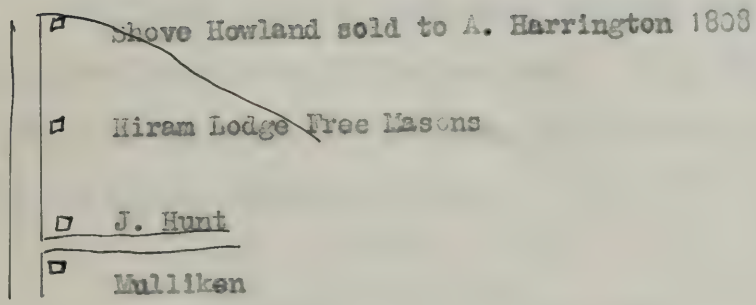
1806

Col. Munroe's new house



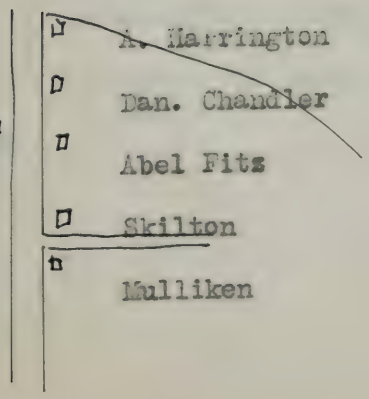
1808

Munroe's new house



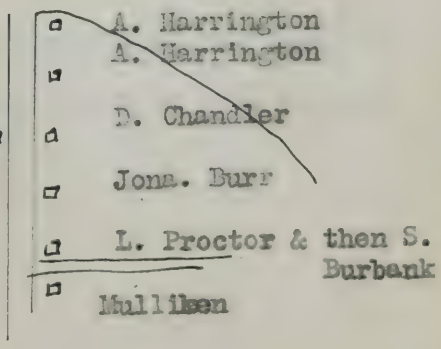
1821

CoL. Munroe



1831

Col. Munroe

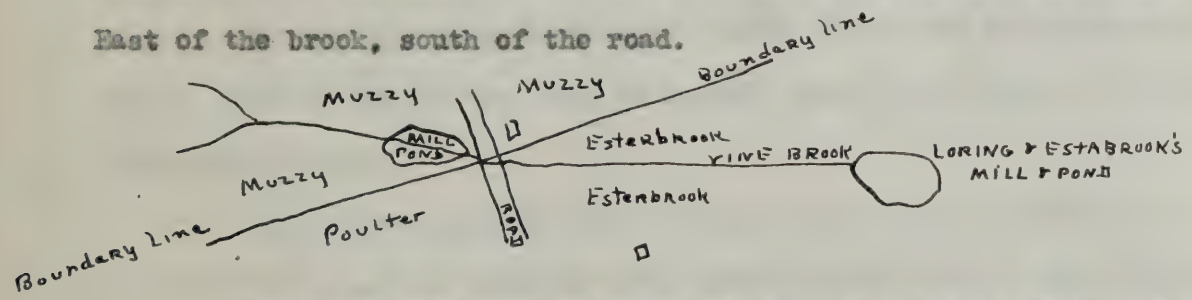


In looking at Hudson's History of Lexington, I notice an illustration of the Buckman Tavern "built in 1690 by Benjamin Muzzy."

If Benjamin Muzzy did not buy of Pelham till November, 1693, he did not build in 1690; and if anyone will read the Muzzy deeds and Probates he will see that Benjamin's house was by Vine Brook, where you know the later Muzzys lived, and he had a mill pond south of the road with the dam next to the road, and the mill-house north of the road. The mill and pond were gone before 1750.

As to the Buckman Tavern land, he gave to his son John, "a clothier" (that is a man who has cloth to sell), a deed of that land in 1709, and there was no house on it; and so little was John an inn-keeper at that time, that he is described in a deed of 1716 as "a weaver." He had the right to entertain guests, but evidently he was regarded at that time more as a "weaver" than as an inn-keeper.

His father, down by the brook, probably lived where the Pelham buildings had been since 1642 or earlier. Benj. Muzzy's land reached nearly down to the brook on the North side of the road and extended to the East of the brook, south of the road.



The Muzzy mill-pond disappeared about the middle of the 18th century. The Loring and Estebrook mill-pond was used early in 19th for baptizing.

I have written an article of "Houses on the Main Road of Lexington between Roe's Road and the Seventh Mile Line, in the 18th Century", in which I called attention to the fact that the Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Concord, the father of the Rev. Benjamin Estabrook of Lexington, owned the Estabrook farm in Lexington; and after Benjamin's death, gave the N. W. one-quarter of the 200 acres to Abigail, the widow, that from her it came (18-490) to Checkley; from Checkley to Daniel Estabrook; from Daniel to Captain or Deacon Joseph Estabrook. Deacon Joseph Estabrook also received the other 3/4 of the farm (17-640) from his father, the Concord pastor, and he sold to his son, Joseph, Jr., (23-385) 30 acres at the east end of his farm, where Joseph, Jr. built for himself a house at what was later the Raymond Tavern. Joseph, Jr. probably built there in 1712.

(49-352) In 1732, Captain or Deacon Joseph Estabrook sold to his son, John, six acres West of Joseph Estabrook, Jr., and "next to land already given him", so that you can guess that John got the land where the Russell House is about 1710, when he married, and that Joseph, Jr., had his land when he married in 1713.

So that you have Captain or Joseph in the old Benjamin Estabrook house; John in the Matthew Mead or Russell house, and Joseph, Junior, at the Raymond Tavern.

Beyond the Raymond tavern was the land John Mason bought between 1697 and 1699, and on which he would have built a house by the time he married in 1699. He bought it of the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, his uncle, for Mr. Estabrook had married his father's sister; and Hannah Poulter, the wife of John Poulter, was another aunt, being a sister of John Mason's mother, both daughters of Captain Hammond of Watertown.

John Estabrook died in 1742, and in 1750 we find Matthew Mead in possession of what we call the Mead or Russell house.

As the widow of John Estabrook in 1748 married Benjamin Munroe, it is probable Matthew Mead bought about 1748, though the records have no deed to him. This neglect to record deeds was altogether too common.

A friend in my class at college had a farm in Bedford which had been in the possession of his family some one hundred and fifty years. He thought he would look up the descent of this property in the Registry, and found, to his amazement, that a mortgage had been put on it about 1770, and it had never been discharged. He went through his papers and came across the mortgage deed with a discharge written across the face of it, and had the discharge recorded some 85 years after it was made. Mr. B. Johnson of Woburn, I believe, recorded a deed some 200 years after it was made.

The Sanderson house is on the 14 Estabrook acres south of the road and was built by 1772 and not much earlier. It was on a small piece of land sold out of the Mason 40 acres.

The Mason land remaining was sold to Sam. Henly, 1770, and in 1791, by him to Judge James Winthrop, who started a mulberry grove and peach orchard, and on his death was bought by Jonas Munroe, 1822. Jonas sold the Tower land to John Nichols, a glass man, who built, lost money and sold that land.

The Munroe tavern land descent I have described at length and how William Munroe bought it, 1770, though I believe the deed says 1774. Deeds are often only confirmatory of previous sales.

And I have shown David Comee built the Nat. Mulliken house between 1719 and 1730; and that it passed through several hands to the Mullikens; that Joseph Loring built about 1706 up by the Griffiths house; that the Poulters sold Isaac Hunt the land where the Henchman house is, and he built

a blacksmith shop there, 1795; that Wm. Muzzy bought the Henchman house 1764 of Benj. Merriam, that is the Isaac Hunt land which Merriam had bought; that Joshua Russell built just above the brook in 1809 where Dr. Valentine is. All this can be found more at length under "Houses on the Main Road in Lexington between Roe's Road and 7th mile line."

And when John Poulter sold to Loring in 1706 he bought 70 acres of Wm. Kerly up on the Bedford road and moved up there, and from him it passed to his descendants, the Reeds and the Simonds. I find Kerly listed in the Index of the Records as Kerly or Curley.

The residence of the Rev. Benjamin Estabrook came to another Benjamin Estabrook, the son of Joseph, Jr., and he sold to the Honourable Benjamin Greene, who replaced the old house 42 x 18 by a new house a little nearer the road, using the material of the old house to make the new one in 1803. This is now the Plumer house.

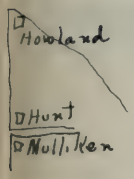
Joseph Estabrook, Jr., down the street, had sold his house and 25 acres to Hepzibah Raymond in 1733 (68-88) and to Jonathan Raymond 17 acres, in all 42. His house became the Raymond tavern and later the John Mulliken house, or John tore the tavern down and used the material in a new house.

Matthew Mead bought 15 acres of the West part of the Raymond land and his land reached down to the lane leading into the cemetery, just beyond the house in which Francis Tufts lived in 1900.

The Raymonds went down in the world and Lydia Mulliken bought the tavern just before the fight, but did not get complete title till 1777. John Mulliken built his new house there 1775, and was ridiculed for his folly in building so fine a house. He used the material of the old tavern. The date is in the chimney, 1795. The stone before the door is a natural stone which he hauled from Holliston with 12 yoke of oxen.

Levi Mead inherited from Matthew Mead, and in 1800 (137-142) sold to Shove Howland the Mead house and 42 acres of land reaching down to the lane below the Francis Tufts house.

1806 F. Tufts house.



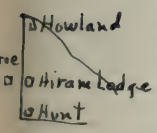
In 1806, (163-438; 175-499) Shove Howland, housewright, sold to Jonathan Hunt wheelwright, the land the Tufts house was built on, but with no house on it. Hunt bought the two-story hip-roofed school house at Mason's Hollow and had it as a wheelwright shop west of his house.

1822 Francis Tufts house

1822 (244-384) Jonathan Hunt sold this land to Horace Skelton with a house on it. Next to him up the road was Abel Fitz who had bought of Abijah Harrington in 1821, and had 12 rods frontage on the road. West of Fitz was Dan. Chandler in 1821.

1831 Francis Tufts house

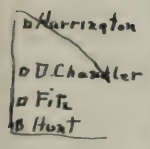
In 1831 (304-497) Horace Skilton sold the house and land to Doctor Leonard Proctor, and in 1831 Proctor sold to Sullivan Burbank (306-510) (where Francis Tufts lived). Before this Burbank had kept a grocery store in East Village opposite Willard's. Burbank tore down Hunt's wheelwright shop.



1808. (185-365) Shove Howland sold to Abijah Harrington 36 acres and a dwelling house (the old Matthew Mead house) 1808. The land began at Roe's road and ran down the County road to the land of the members of Hiram Lodge.

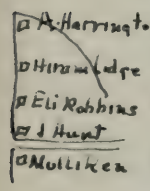
T.H.Bowen house

1806. In 1806 (215-381) Shove Howland had sold to Joseph Smith, Gent., Amos Muzzy, Jr., yeoman and Joshua Russell, Gent. of Hiram Lodge, land opposite Colonel Munroe's new house on the Concord road (Munroe's was later the Griffiths house);east of this land was Shove Howland land and it was 8 rods on the county road.



1816 Harmon's. (215-321) 1816, the Hiram Lodge sold to Daniel Chandler a lot opposite Colonel Munroe's new house (Griffiths house) 8 rods on the road.

Abel Fitz house or Bowen house or Jona. Burr house 1808.



Midd Deeds 17-328) Shove Howland sold to Eli Robbins for $207 land and frame of building upon it, 2 3/4 acres. Begin at county road at N.W. corner of Jonathan Hunt's land and runs N. along county road 12 rods to stone-wall. Then East on Free Mason's land and my own land 20 rods to John Mulliken's. Then S.W. on Mulliken's land 10 rods to Jonathan Hunt. Then North on Hunt 8 rods. Then West on Hunt 20 rods to county road. Shove and Elizabeth Howland.

Abel Fitz place

(179-404) Eli Robbins to Samuel Russell $350. 2 3/4 acres. Begin at county road at N.W. corner of Jonathan Hunt, runs N. on county road 12 rods to stone-wall. Then East on land of Free Masons and land of Shove Howland 30 rods, South on Howland 20 rods to land of J. Mulliken. Then S.W. by Mulliken to J. Hunt. Then N. by Hunt's land 8 rods. Then W. on Hunt's land 20 rods to county road. Eli Robbins.

(221-314) Samuel Russell to Abijah Harrington, $200. 2 3/4 acres. Begin at county road at N.E. corner of Jonathan Hunt, runs N. on county road 12 rods till it comes to stone-wall. Then East on land of Free Masons and land of Abijah Harrington as wall stands 30 rods. Then South on Harrington 20 rods to land of J. Mulliken. Then S.W. on Mulliken land to land of J. Hunt. Then North on Hunt's land eight rods, then west on Hunt's land 20 rods to county road. The same piece that was conveyed to me by Eli Robbins and entered in L 179-404. Samuel and Betsy Russell. Nov. 13, 1813.
(The drop in price is probably due to the war and hard times.)

Abel Fitz 1831 Fitz, Jona. Burr or Bowen

Abijah Harrington to Abel Fitz, millwright, 1831 (341-431) one acre seventy rods. N.W. of Jonathan Hunt. 1 acre 70 rods N.W. of Jonathan Hunt. 12 rods on the county road to Dan. Chandler. Hunt was S.W. and D. chandler N.W. of Abel Fitz.

When Dr. L. Proctor sold what I call the Francis Tufts house in 1831 to Sullivan Burbank, Jonathan Burr was on the west, showing that the Abel Fitz house had passed to Jonathan Burr.

Abijah Harrington lived in the Mead house till 1832 when his wife, Polly (Raymond) Harrington died, Feb. 27, and Bryant remembered what a hard time the bearers had getting the coffin out. She was a large, fleshy woman. Abijah was a short, thick-set man. He wore knee--breeches and a pig-tail tie.

In December, 1833, Abijah married Mary Wellington Locke, the widow of Asa Baldwin Locke, and lived with her up at the Locke estate, now the Cotton place on Middle Street. They did this because he sold the Mead house to the Reverend Charles Briggs.

Mr. Briggs had become pastor of the First Church in 1831. He lived first in Chandler Richardson's house which Abner Richardson had just built. Mr. Briggs was the first person to occupy it. Mr. Briggs bought the Mead house of Abijah a month after Abijah's wife's death. According to Mrs. Gleason, Abijah had been making some changes and additions when Mr. Briggs moved in before they were completed.

1832 The M.Mead house. A.Harrington to Ch. Briggs. The deed is of March 28, 1832 (340-464) Abijah Harrington to Charles Briggs, clerk. 2½ acres with dwelling and other buildings. Begin at S.W. corner of premises by county road. Then East 10 rods on land of Eli Robbins. Abijah must have built

what we call the Bacon house (east of the High school) for he lived there after leaving the Locke place in Middle Street, and died there; or his step-son, Baldwin Locke, built it.

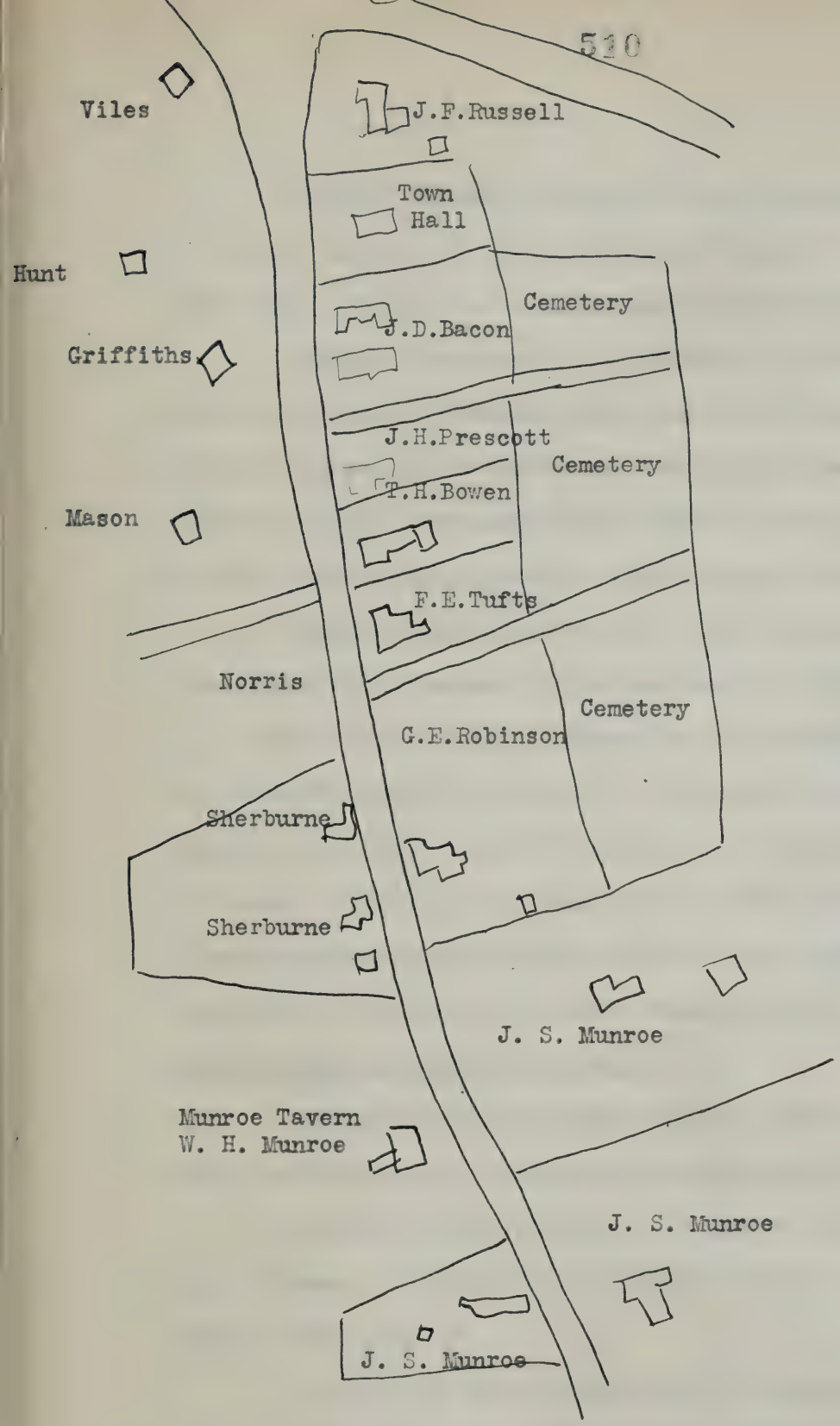
The High School, originally the Town Hall, was on Abijah's land, and before it was built some town meetings were held in the Bacon house, or as it was known about 1853, the Baldwin Locke house. Abijah died in that house 1852. His widow died in 1856. Her estate is not probated. I should think that the deed (240-464) covered the Mead house, the High school lot and the Baldwin Locke place, in 1832. Yet, in 1833, in deeds to Charles Briggs (333-338) (337-1[illegible]) he gives land west of his homestead as if the Baldwin Locke place were his.

In 1831, (301-446) he conveys some of his land to the town for a cemetery and Abel Fitz sells some of his back land for the same purpose. Old Fred Simonds told me that the town refused to buy any more, and John Mulliken, Jr. said he would take what they did not want, and bought some of Abel Fitz (301-446), paying $100. Later, John Mulliken, Jr. sold it to the town for $800. when they wanted to enlarge the cemetery. Charles Lawrence, who was drowned in the old mill pond on Green Lane was the first buried in the cemetery, June 17, 1832.

Russell house

Mr. Briggs sold the Mead house to Dr. J.Nelson in 1836 (349-113), and 1837 (366-332).Dr. Nelson was also a justice of the peace, and issued a warrant under which Bryant arrested some gamblers.

I have not traced the Mead house further for J.F.Simonds told me it went from Briggs to Dr. Nelson, then came Isaac Brooks Smith, or Brooks Smith as he was called. He was a milkman and moved to the East Village, a son of the Jacob Smith who had owned the Prosser place. Bryant spoke of his deep, gruff voice as he said, "By George" or "Sarvent, sir."



Walker's Middlesex Atlas 1889

On the 1853 and 1856 maps I found the name J. Skinner at the Mead or Russell place. He was one Old Fred forgot. I see in the Genealogies that John W. Skinner had a child born in Lexington in 1850.

Abijah Harrington was a great man to Albert Bryant. Bryant's father had bought of Abijah, about the end of the 18th century, the land at the lower corner of Middle and Main Streets, and had a blacksmith shop either at or near the place where Abijah's father had one. Bryant seemed to have a way of making friends with old men, as well as with the young.

Bryant wanted money to go to the dancing school. The region between Middle and Pleasant Street was heavily wooded and a brook ran through it. Bryant trapped muskrats there to raise money. Abijah offered to tend the traps for half the proceeds. When they came to divide, Abijah told Bryant to make two piles of the skins, and asked which was the better. "I dunno." "Well, you can have both." That region between Middle and Pleasant Street must have always been a good region for game, for in the Proprietor's Records, it is called "Huntingfield."

<u>Baldwin Locke place or Bacon place</u>

Bryant said Baldwin Locke built a wheelwright shop near the house and Bacon enlarged it. Locke used horse-power in it.

On the 1853 map I find S. S. Rice at this place. On the 1856 map E. Conant, and just below J. Hobart. That indicates that both of them owned it that year.

On the 1875 map the name is J. D. Bacon, and J. D. Bacon in 1869. Geo. D. Dennett had it in 1868 and sold it to Bacon that year (1707-555). It was next to the High School at that time. The mound on which the High School stands was originally considerably higher than it is now, and was cut down when the Town Hall was built. Dennett bought the Bacon place of John Proctor of Andover, N. H. in 1865, to whom it was sold by the administrator

of Elisha Conant (945-373-393). I believe the High School was started about 1856. Prior to that time the building was the Town Hall, and Bryant told me that before it was built, town meetings were sometimes held in the Baldwin Locke house.

When Bryant was a boy the shutters of the Baldwin Locke house showed that it had been a grocery. Baldwin Locke learned the wheelwright trade of Richard Wellington. He had a wheelwright shop east of his house and used horse-power in it. John Bacon enlarged the buildings.

Russell House

I have not traced the Russell House transfers farther. It has got so this is a bore to me; and then, Mr. J. F. Simonds told me that when Mr. Briggs left about 1856, he sold the Mead house to Dr. Nelson. Then came Isaac Brooks Smith, a son of the Jacob Smith who had owned the Prosser place. Isaac Brooks Smith was a milk-man and after selling to W. E. Russell, I believe he moved to the East Village. J. Skinner is on the 1853 map as the owner, and also on the 1856 map.

Mr. Briggs was both liked and disliked. This was the time when the church split into two factions, and one part gave up the old doctrines and embraced Unitarianism; and there were quarrels over the Ministerial fund. Mr. Ripley used to come down from Concord to hold the people to the old belief, and Mr. Sewall came from Burlington, and as I was told, "would pray and pray to all eternity." I remember a young minister asked an old one for whom he was to preach whether he should be long or short. "As you please, but no converts are made after the first twenty minutes."

Mr. Briggs was pastor for 16 years and from my point of view a poor one, as he did not keep up the church records of marriages and deaths in a proper shape.

Those persons who could remember the church in the early part of the 19th century had pleasant recollections; Mrs. Gleason (b. 1806) said, "That was a happy time when we all met Sunday, and after the morning service we would go to Dudley's tavern, and we children would eat gingerbread, and all friends and relatives met and gossipped at noon-time, went to church again in the afternoon, and then home. It was our great pleasure." And Old Fred Simonds spoke of its being so pleasant to have only one congregation where all the town met, though they heard some terrifying sermons. "My mother used to say, 'Oh, Fred, I don't want to die, I'm afraid. I don't know where I'm going,' and I used to tell her she knew as much about the future as the minister did, and that she need not be afraid. A woman who had led as good and kindly a life as she had would never be condemned."

It seems strange the way Abijah Harrington is hardly mentioned in the Genealogies. He was a prominent man, owned a large tract on the Main Street, and often figured as Administrator. Kindly, too. He was Bryant's great man. When Albert was a boy he wanted to get money to go to dancing school. The region between Middle and Pleasant Street was heavily wooded and with a brook. It was what was called "Hunting-field" in the old deeds. Bryant trapped muskrats there to raise money. Old Abijah offered to tend the traps for half the proceeds and when they came to divide he told.....

<u>The Harmon house - Prescott - W.H.Smith - St. Cutter - Dan Chandler.</u>

Next to Bacon or Baldwin Locke, down the street is the house owned by Harmon about 1799, and by the 1889 map by J. H. Prescott; by map of 1875, W. H. Smith; by map of 1856, W. H. Smith; by map of 1853, S. Cutter; and I have already brought it down to 1831, when Daniel Chandler owned it. Dan's brother Abiel kept a grocery store here some years. Of course he sold rum.

Probably Dan and Sam were backing him. Sam Chandler lived in the house. Dan had also a store up by Spalding's. I don't know whether it was at the Josiah Mead place or not. The Mead goods were sold at public auction about 1830 and Chandler Richardson had a fine Chippendale mirror which was bought at the sale. Abiel's store was not s success. He was shiftless.

Evidently, William Henry Smith was a son of Jacob Smith who owned the place where the Prosser house was built. William had this place for some years immediately after the Chandlers, but though J. F. Simonds and Bryant gave me that impression I think they are mistaken for the 1853 map has this place as the S. Cutter estate. But in 1856, W. H. Smith is there, and also in 1875 by the maps. In 1879, J. H. Prescott. The persons with whom I talked did not mention Cutter, but said Wm. Henry Smith occupied it; that east of the house near the road was an open shed which Henry boarded up and used as a paint shop, that it was an open shed in Chandler's time.

Chandler Richardson said Wm. Henry Smith built his father's house and Wm. Henry Smith, though a harness maker with a shop just above Waltham Street, built a number of houses for people in Lexington. As the Wm. Henry at this place had a place for his paints I presume this is the man.

The Genealogies say that Wm. Henry Smith, the son of Jacob, was a leader and conductor of all the choral societies at Lexington, and teacher in the singing schools. He also played the first violin at the Universalist Church in East Lexington, and for many years had charge of the choir of the First Church in Lexington, and was representative at the General Court. The man who could do all these things mentioned above must have been an Admirable Crichton. I fancy someone had better unscramble him and make two persons of the above. The man at this place was familiarly known as Henry. He had a paint shop. How many of the above functions he combined I don't know, only having been a temporary dweller in the town. Bryant

said Dr. Leonard Proctor once lived in this house. Proctor lived in several places in that vicinity. He both bought and sold and also built.

This was the place the Hiram Lodge of Free Masons bought of Shove Howland in 1826, and sold to Dan. Chandler in 1816, and he built. Mr. Bryant wrote an article about the Free Masons which will explain why they did not build.

I got the impression from talks that W. H. Smith had the house soon after the Chandlers, but I see by the map of 1853 that S. Cutter was there before him.

Wm. Henry Smith and Isaac Brooks Smith were sons of Jacob Smith who owned what is now the Prosser place.

Wm. Henry Smith m. 1834 Susan B. Cutter, daughter of Stephen and Sally B. Cutter

<u>The Bowen house or Abel Fitz house</u>

Abel Fitz bought in 1821 and sold to Jonathan Burr in 1831. Fitz was a millwright and left Lexington to go to the Tufts mill at Charlestown Neck, a grist mill, tide-mill.

Wm. H. Munroe who was born in 1819, thought a man lived there and that his name was Johnson who made his first boots. Bryant thought that would be Tom. Johnson, Mrs. Tuttle's father.

E. A. Mulliken's first recollection of the place was in 1833 when it was occupied by a school-master named Sam Fiske.

Old Fred Simonds said that Burr owned land round Bloomfield Street and was going to put up a clock factory there, but for some reason did not, and about that time Burr & Chittenden had a clock factory on Elm Street in the Gould house.

A man named Shurt lived there about 1835 and 36, who had a singing school. Then came Schwartz, a baker who had a bakery between the Fitz house and the Tufts house. After Schwartz, came Charles Burrill Locke and his brother Lewis. They added on to the house.

The map of 1853 gives L. Howland as at this place, and the 1875 Atlas of Middlesex has T. H. Bowen at this place.

March 16, 1821 (41-421) Abijah Harrington sold to Abel Fitz, millwright, 1 acre, 70 rods: begin on County road at N.W. corner of Jonathan Hunt; then North on County road 12 rods to Daniel Chandler. Then East by stonewall by land of Chandler 20 rods. Then S.E. 12 rods to Hunt, and South by Hunt 20 rods to road with all the buildings thereon, being part of the land conveyed to me by Samuel Russell (B. 221-314).

(221-314) Samuel Russell to Abijah Harrington, $200. 1 3/4 acres: begin at county road at N.E. corner of Jonathan Hunt, runs north on county r road 12 rods till it comes to stone-wall. Then East on Free Mason's land and land of Abijah Harrington as wall stands, 30 rods. Then South on Harrington 20 rods to land of John Mulliken. Then S. W. on Mulliken to land of Jona. Hunt. Then North on Hunt 8 rods. Then West on Hunt 10 rods to county road. Same land conveyed to me by Eli Robbins (179-404) . 1813, Nov. 10. Samuel and Betsy Russell.

(179-404) June 24, 1808. Eli Robbins to Sam Russell, $350. 2 3/4 acres: begin at county road at N.W. corner of Jona. Hunt, N. on County road 12 rods to stone wall. Then E. on land of Free Masons and land of Shove Howland 30 rods. S. on Howland 20 rods to land of J. Mulliken. Then S.W. by Mulliken to J. Hunt. Then North on Hunt land 8 rods. Then West on Hunt's land 20 rods to county road. Eli Robbins.

The place marked Timothy H. Bowen on the map of 1879 was bought by him of Loyd Howland in 1867 (1304-198) It had Maria C. Cutter southeast, was 172 feet on the main road and west was Wm. H Smith; N.E. was town land (the cemetery). It was Bowen land on the map of 1875. On the 1879 map Prescott was west and F.E.Tufts East. On the 1875 map, W.H.Smith West and Rev. J. Pryor east. On the 1856 map it was marked S. Cutter heirs - L. Howland, with W. H. Smith West and S. Burbank East. On the 1853 map it was marked L. Howland with S. Cutter est. W. and Burbank E.

I said above that Loyd Howland sold to T.H.Bowen in 1867 for $2300. Loyd Howland bought it of Wm. D. Phelps in 1852 (628-291), $1900., land and building, with Col. Sullivan Burbank S.E. and ran along the main road 172 feet to the heirs of Stephen Cutter West; N.E. on land of the town of Lexington (the cemetery), the same land that was conveyed to Phelps by Thomas D. Kendrick, July 13, 1850. (593-451)

1850.(M.D. 593-451) gives Thomas D. Kendrick of Boston, Gent., to Wm. D. Phelps of Lexington, Gent., for $500., land and buildings on county road, Burbank East; heirs of Stephen Cutter West; 172 feet on the road; N.E. was land of Town of Lexington (the cemetery). 1850. Captain Phelps died in 1875. In looking up these conveyances I notice that he bought and sold quite a lot of Lexington land. He gave up the sea in 1857.

This is the land which in 1831 was of Jonathan Burr; in 1821 Abel Fitz; in 1816 A. Harrington; in 1808 Eli Robbins and Sam. Russell; 1806 Hiram Lodge of Free Masons.

William H. Munroe (b.1815) says he thinks a man who made his first pair of boots lived in this house and his name was Johnson. William was born in 1815. Bryant said Abel Fitz had owned the place and lived in it. He was a millwright and went to Charlestown. I myself happen to know that he went to Tufts' grain mill at the Neck, where there is now a park made of the old mill pond. Mr. Nathan Tufts married a Fitz.

Bryant said that about 1836 came Shurt; he kept a singing school. After him came Schwartz, a baker, who had a small house for a bakery towards Tufts', to the eastward. J. F. Simonds said Schwartz was there about 1845. they were probably tenants.

E. A. Mulliken (b. 1835) said the first person he could recall in the house was a school-teacher named Sam. Fiske, about 1847.

Perhaps Schurt was the teacher Mrs' Bacon of Waltham referred to, who taught a class of which she was one, and she spoke of how they showed what they could do at the church, where forty of them roared out "Coronation."

J. F. Simonds said Jonathan Burr bought the place, and that he owned land round Bloomfield Street, and was going to put up a big factory there, but did not. About that time, Burr & Chittenden had a clock-factory at Gould's on Elm Street.

Schwartz was there about 1845. J. F. Simonds said that after Schwartz came Charles Burrell Locke and his brother Lewis Locke. They added on to the house.

Abel Fitz married a Winning. His wife had a cataract on her ye. The doctor removed it. It was considered then a wonderful operation.

I think Burr & Chittenden had a clock factory between Waltham and Clarke Streets in the fields, also.

The 1853 map has Loyd Howland at this place

1856 " "

1875 " T. H. Bowen

1889 " T. H. Bowen

Francis H. Tufts house - Rev. J. Pryor

This house is the one that Col. Sullivan Burbank bought of Leonard Proctor in 183 (p. 5).

In [illegible]9, the map gives it as owned by Francis H. Tufts.

The 1875 map gives it as owned by the Rev. J. Pryor, pastor of the First Church.

The 1856 map as owned by S. Burbank, and also the 1853 map. My notes in the earlier part of this article gave its previous descent.

Jonathan Hunt, who bought the place in 1806, built the house and lived there till 1821. He had a two-story wheelwright's shop west of his house, an old school. When he sold to Horace Skilton, 1821, he went to East Cambridge where the oldest part of Squire's factory was erected. He had a child, Hannah, according to Genealogies, born 1797. I was told she was an adopted daughter.

Wm. H. Munroe was born in 1825. He said he learned his A.B.Cs of Martha Merriam at Vine Brook. Then he went to school to Wm. P. Huntington, a private school at his residence. He was living at Horace Skilton's, who had bought the place of Hunt. Mr. Huntington was a brother of Bishop Huntington, and when Mr. Stetson left the Academy, Mr. Huntington became the principal. It only lasted a few years.

Dr. Leonard Proctor, who bought the house of Skilton in 1831, was more of a real estate speculator than a doctor, especially in Maine lands. Proctor owned the Cottrell and other houses. Proctor sold the house to Col. Sullivan Burbank in 1831, the same year he bought it. Before he came to this Tufts house, Col. Sullivan kept a grocery shop in the East Village

opposite Willard's. His father was in the Revolution under General Sullivan and gave that name to his son, who was born in 1776 and died in 1861. In 1812 he received a commission as lieutenant in the army, fought at Sackett's Harbor in 1813, at Chippewa and other places, received a wound and was given the rank of Major. He remained in the service till 1839 and represented Lexington at the General Courts 1846/7. He married Betsy Brown, daughter of James and Betty Reed Brown.

In 1875 the pastor of the First Congregational Baptist(?) Church, the Rev. J. Pryor, owned the place.

Wm. H. Munroe said Huntington taught school at the brook when William was fifteen and later had private school in the Francis Tufts house where he was living, and he was principal at the Academy when Stetson left.

In the 80s and 90s of the 19th century this house was owned by Francis E. Tufts who was in a Boston bank, and occupied by him and his wife and two daughters, all musical.

I have shown how Levi Mead in 1800 sold the Mead house at the corner of Main Street and Woburn Street with the land reaching down to the lane below the Francis Tufts house. The purchaser was Shove Howland, a housewright. He sold from it in 1806 what I shall call the Francis Tufts lot, because Tufts lived there when I was in Lexington. Jonathan Hunt, a wheelwright, was the purchaser. No house was on it. Hunt apparently built a house and had a two-story wheelwright shop west of the house. His shop had been the school-house at Mason's Hollow, a hip-roof building. He bought the school and moved it to his land.

Wm. H. Munroe was born in 1819. He learned his A.B.Cs of Martha Merriam at the Vine Brook school, and later went to private school kept in this house by a Mr. Huntington who was a brother of Bishop Huntington. Mr. Munroe said Mr. Huntington at one time taught the school at Vine Brook and

later at the Academy.

All the children Jonathan Hunt had was an adopted daughter. In 1871 he sold to Horace Skilton, a carpenter, and went to East Cambridge to the place where the older part of Squire's factory was built. Skilton had the place ten years and sold to Dr. Leonard Proctor, who was well-to-do, and more of a real estate builder and speculator than he was a doctor. He went into Maine lands and Bryant made a trip down to Bangor to look the field over. And as Edmund Munroe was developing the Cayahoga Falls near Cleveland, he also took a trip out there, for his great friend, William H. Munroe, was out there with his uncle.

Dr. Proctor only held the place a few months and in 1891 sold it to Sullivan Burbank. His father was a revolutionary soldier and had named him after General Sullivan, under whom he served. The son came to Lexington in 1841 (He was born in 1776 and died 1862), and kept a grocery store in the East Village, but when the 1812 war came on, he received a commission as lieutenant and served in the war, was wounded and reached the rank of Major. He remained in the service till 1859. He was the representative from Lexington to the General Court in 1846 and 47.

I found that Mr. Burbank was the occupant of the house in 1893, according to the map. But in 1876, the Rev. J. Pryor was there.

I will at present skip over the John Mulliken house for I shall take it up when I come to the Lydia Mulliken place on the other side of the street.

<u>The Mason house</u>

John Mason and his wife, Elizabeth Spring, were the first of the family to settle in Lexington. Hudson has his father as an early Cambridge settler, but Bond, in Watertown Genealogies, is responsible for the mistake; for though the father left Watertown and settled in Cambridge, as Bond says,

it was not in Cambridge Farms, but in Cambridge Village; and Jackson's History of Newton shows it was in the part of Newton now called Waban.

His son John married Elizabeth Spring, also of Waban, and settled in Lexington. An examination of several deeds shows that he was not born in Lexington, and the early deeds of the Munroe tavern land state that he was not there in 1697, and was there in 1699, the year he married Elizabeth Spring. He bought 20 acres then of the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, who was his uncle, having married his father's sister. He also had 20 acres of the John Adams farm whic he bought of Joseph Emerson in 1703. He also had another aunt here, his mother's sister, Hannah Poulter, wife of John Poulter. They were daughters of Captain Hammond of Watertown.

I have told of the ownerships of the Mason land in the article on "Houses on the Main Road between Roe's Road and the 7th-mile Line," down to the time of its coming to Jonas Munroe, 1[illegible], and how Jonas was married about 1814, and his son William Henry told me that his father lived in the Mason house immediately after marriage. If that is so, they were tenants of James Winthrop, and probably looked after him in the summer, and had something to do with his silkworm culture; but Jonas leased the Winthrop farm, including Tower's hill, in 1819, and bought it on Mr. Winthrop's death in 1822.

OLD ROAD FROM CONCORD THROUGH LEXINGTON, WOBURN & READING TO SALEM.

M. J. Canavan.

Road from Concord through Lexington and Woburn to Salem.

This road was laid out in the middle of the 17th century. I believe the date was 1650 or 1652.

Prior to the building of the West Boston bridge, and the Charles River bridge between Boston and Charlestown, owing to the long, round-about way through Brookline and over the Neck to Boston, Salem was nearer to Concord and Lexington than Boston, and people in those towns traded in Salem in preference to going to Boston. In reference to Boston, Salem was much larger and of more importance comparatively than at a later date.

The road is mentioned in Sewall's Diary early in the 18th century. As I recall it, Sewall had been at Concord with Gov. Dudley at the holding of court and rode with him and attendants to Lexington where they had dinner with the Rev. John Hancock and then rode on. In the Lynch diaries it is also mentioned, 1741. Judge Lynch had been holding court at Concord and rode down to Mr. Hancock's where he stayed over night and then rode in to Reading.

A portion of this road survives in Lexington under the names of Hillside Street and Revere Street.

On the 1852 map of Lexington you will see more of it cutting across from the poor-house to the main road at the estate marked A. J. Houghton on that map. From that point I presume it followed along the course of the highway to Concord.

Where Lincoln Street now branches off from the Concord highway, there was a bog hole which was filled in way back, and in early deeds that portion of Lincoln Street, or, as it was then called, Stearns Road, was known as the causeway. It ran through John Munroe's land. At the upper

part of Hastings Park there was a road ran across from Lincoln Street to the beginning of the road leading up to the poor-house. People used to travel up to this cross road and follow that up to Hillside Street to the poor-house if they were going to Concord. I was told that the piece between the point where Lincoln Street splits off and the head of Hastings Park was quite modern. So, according to my notion, in the old days, one went up the present road to Lincoln Street, then followed that to the head of Hastings Park and then followed that cross-road up to the old Concord, Salem road, and turned to the left and came out at the place where A. J. Houghton lived, 1852. I presume the road between Hastings Park and what I call A. J. Houghton's, was of the 18th century. I don't know this, but surmise it.

When I was in Lexington everyone seemed to know that Hillside Street and Revere Street were part of this old Concord-Salem road, and some of John Munroe's land ran up to it as described in his deeds. As that was a part of Lexington tradition and quite modern, I presume you will accept that. If not, I have deeds which show that the land stretching up over Davis hill touched the Concord-Salem road.

But where did it go Eastward beyond Revere Street? I had for some reason which I have forgotten, concluded that it did not run along Adams Street which was of a later date.

One day I asked "Old Fred. Simonds" (Mr. Jos. F. Simonds) if he knew how that old Salem road ran to the East from Revere Street. He said it did not follow Adams Street, which did not then exist; but that on coming to Hancock Street it followed along that street to the left a little way

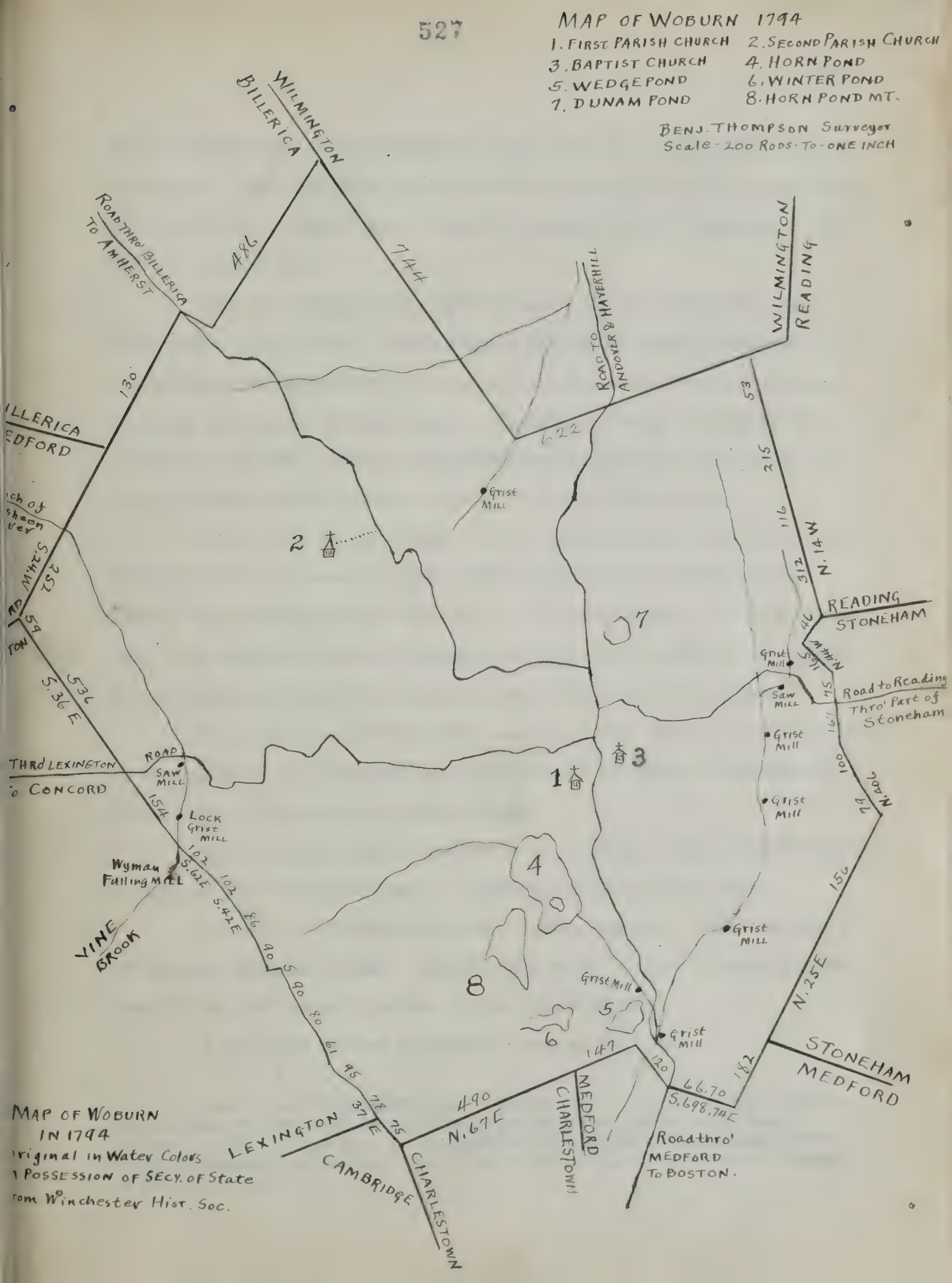
and then turned off across the field to Burlington. He said I would find a cartway across a field and still in good condition. That was part of the old way; the continuation from Revere Street. It was some little distance down Hancock Street.

I went up Hancock Street one day to Revere Street and continued on I should think fully 200 yards and came to a field where men were gathering a crop of oats. There was a large open gate-way for a cart; and a cartway in which was a hay-wagon and horses. It was a good, well defined way with ruts, and unless it has been cut up into lots should be there now. I did not follow it to see how it came out. I should think it was on one of the estates marked N. Chandler or W. Chandler on the map of 1852.

"Old Fred" had lived in the Dr. Fiske house on Hancock Street many years. He was born in 1810, and as he was a town officer for years, knew almost everyone in the town, and among them people who had ridden over the old road. He was a store-house of information about the old town.

In 1794, the State ordered that all the towns should have a map made of the towns and turned into the authorities. This was done. But generally simply a little sketch of the outlines and one or two streets was all that was made. The map of Lexington is of that kind. The old Concord road to Salem does not show; though it was still in use.

But the town of Woburn had an excellent map made which they handed in; and I append a tracing of it which I made. This old road was put down carefully with its various twists and turns and not only in the town but some 300 rods to the West of it, in Lexington. By placing it next to a Lexington map it seemed to me the road as given would reach nearly to Chandler's. But you have the boundary measurements on this Woburn map and you have them on the Lexington map of 1852, and a surveyor ought to be able


MAP OF WOBURN 1794
1. FIRST PARISH CHURCH
2. SECOND PARISH CHURCH
3. BAPTIST CHURCH
4. HORN POND
5. WEDGE POND
6. WINTER POND
7. DUNAM POND
8. HORN POND MT.
BENJ. THOMPSON Surveyor
Scale - 200 RODS - TO - ONE INCH
WILMINGTON
BILLERICA
ROAD THRO' BILLERICA TO AMHERST
WILMINGTON
READING
ROAD TO ANDOVER & HAVERHILL
ILLERICA
EDFORD
READING
STONEHAM
Road to Reading Thro' Part of Stoneham
THRO' LEXINGTON
TO CONCORD
ROAD
SAW MILL
LOCK GRIST MILL
Wyman Fulling MILL
VINE BROOK
Grist Mill
Saw Mill
STONEHAM
MEDFORD
MEDFORD
CHARLESTOWN
Road thro' MEDFORD TO BOSTON.
LEXINGTON
CAMBRIDGE
CHARLESTOWN
N. 14 W
N. 25 E
N. 67 E
S. 698.74 E
S. 36 E
S. 24 W
S. 62 E
S. 42 E
MAP OF WOBURN
IN 1794
riginal in Water Colors
POSSESSION OF SECY. OF State
rom Winchester Hist. Soc.

to say whether this western extension would hitch on to the cartway I have described. The road went past Captain Jim Reed's mill, which at that time was a saw mill. I went over to that mill some 50 or more years ago. It was then a grist mill.

Here is a piece of land next to Woburn which touched this road. Midd. Deeds 21-53 - 1679. James Simonds to brother Joseph, exchange of one house, barn, orchard and 15 acres of land adjacent to Woburn which was formerly the land of Michael Knight. Bounded S. & W. by the highway to Concord, N. by Robt. Peirce and by another road leading to Shawshine, E. with two acres near the house to the S. W. of the Concord road.

Midd. Deeds 41-201 - Jan. 1, 1701. John Carter, Sr., Woburn, to Caleb Simonds. 30 acres near Bull Meadow between Brook Meadow and Bull Meadow, bounded East by Brook meadow, S. by Concord road, S. W. by Wm. Johnson, N. by Bull Meadow Brook, reserving to John Carter right to flow meadow from Michaelmas to middle of April as long as there is a mill there.

M. D. 34-185 - Benjamin Bates to Sam. Locke, 1712 - 11 acres of land at Lexington, S. E. by country road from Concord to Woburn. Elsewhere by John Foster. This is up by Revere Street.

M. D. 253-350, Joshua Simonds to Eli Robbins, 1823 - seems to refer to this as the "old county road." Seems to be the Chandler place.

253-352, Eli Robbins to Wm. and Nathan Chandler. This was part of the land above mentioned. Perhaps this could be fixed by examining the deeds to Wm. and Nathan Chandler. I don't care to do it.

I found the cartway on Chandler land by 1852 map.

(Mr. J. H. Edmands told me of a Mss. Map in the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester 18 x 40 in. Scale about 1 mile to an inch. "extends north to Cape Ann, W. to junction of Merrymack and Concord River." Gives distances from Salem. The Concord-Salem Road is on it. He thought it was made about 1775.)

Here are some deeds up near the old road:

253-350 M.D. 1823. Joshua Simonds to Eli Robbins, for $1072, land late of John Parkhurst and Elizabeth deceased, which were signed to Joshua Simonds by Judge of Probate, June 23/1823.

One lot called the Locke place. Begin at S.W. corner. Runs W. by heirs of Jonas Clarke to land of Jonas Locke's heirs; then N. & W. by Locke land to land of Levi Harrington. Then N. on said Harrington and the new county road to the old county road. Then East by said road to John Tidd; then South by Tidd to first corner, making 23 acres. Also a small strip of land formerly of the Locke place and situate W. of the new road and bounded W. by land of Levi Harrington, N. by old County road; East by the new and running to a pond on the south, containing 20 rods.

Also, one lot called the Parker lot (except a watering place sold to Charles Reed of said lot) containing 17 acres. Begin at S.W.corner by the road; then S.W. by the road 51 rods and 1/2. Then E. 65 rods by land of Joshua Simonds. Then South by Joshua Simonds and Charles Reed 30 1/4 rods. Then West by land sold Charles Reed called Locke pasture and a watering place; then West by Nathan Harrington to the bound first mentioned. Reserving liberty for heirs of Joseph Locke, Jr. to pass from this swamp over to Locke place, 1823. Joshua and Nabby Simonds.

Midd D. 34-185 - Benj. Bates to Sam. Locke, 1712. 11 acres of land in Lexington, bounded S. E. by country road from Concord to Woburn.

34-186 - John Foster to Sam. Locke, 10½ acres, S. E. by county road N.W. John Tyler, N. E. Benj. Bates, elsewhere Sam Locke.

Midd. Deeds 41-201 - Jan. 1/1701, John Carter,Sr., Woburn, to Caleb Simonds. 30 acres near Bull meadow between Brook meadow and Bull meadow, bounded E. by Brook and marsh., S. Concord road, S.W. Wm. Johnson, N.E. by Bull meadow, reserving to Carter right to flow meadow from Michaelmas to

middle of April as long as there is a mill there.

See B. Johnson Abstract of early Woburn deeds.

M.D. 253-352, Eli Robbins to Wm. and Nathan Chandler, Jr., the Parker lot conveyed to me Jan. 18, 1823, by Joshua Simonds, 17 acres, beginning at S.W. corner by road and running N.W. by road 51 rods. Then E. 60 rods by land of Joshua Simonds, then S. by Johnson and Charles Reed 36 rods. Then West by land of Charles Reed called Locke pasture and watering place; then West by Nathan Harrington, Jr., to 1st bounds.

Nathan & Hannah Robbins, April 14, 1824.

I give these deeds that anyone who looks over the Chandler land may know how it was described, 1823.

I put my reliance on Old Fred Simonds' statement about a cartway, my finding such a cartway, and the Woburn map of 1794. So far as I see, these deeds seem to agree with them.

I have seen a sign up on an old elm stating that it was planted by Jonathan Harrington in 1738. It is at the corner of Mass. Ave. and Maple St. Look at your genealogies. Jonathan was about 15 years old at that time, and Thomas Cutler owned the land. Jonathan bought the land 1750 and his daughter Rebecca, b. 1751, said it was the first thing she remembered. Look again at the genealogies and you will see that the tree was planted about 1754. Rebecca was 3 or 4 years old when it was planted. For years, Mrs. Gleason used to tell how her grandmother Rebecca used to tell her the story every Sunday as they came to the tree. M.J.Canavan.

I am not familiar with this region. I went over to Edwd. Reed's mill once fifty odd years ago with Russell Reed; and to this cartway which "old Fred Simonds" spoke of some 30 yrs. ago.

M. J. Canavan July 13/1927

Benjamin Bates was the person referred to in Hudson's Genealogies of 1868, who on the 27th of May, 1716, confessed to the church that "through the temptation of the Devil and his own corrupt heart he had been led into many sins particularly Sabbath breaking, which is a leading sin to other hainous sins; therefore, being easily taken by the Devil at his will, fell into the sin of killing John Lawrence's cow ye night before last, leaving ye axe sticking in its body."

I see that this is omitted from the revised genealogies, the committee apparently working on the principle to record nil nisi bonum, but it gives a picture of the rude life of the period. I think John Lawrence was then living up at the place next to Bedford, which 50 years ago had a sign hung out, as the house "at which Paul Revere would have stopped if he had passed this way." .....

Albert Bryant I suppose is responsible for that error about the planting of the tree. What was of his own knowledge he knew, and he had much knowledge of the town. He apparently got the story of Francis Brown but he got it twisted. Robert Harrington never owned that land. His son, Jonathan, bought it of Mr. Cutler in 1750. Jonathan's daughter, Rebecca, was born Feb. 17, 1751, and married Edmund Munroe. Her granddaughter, Charlotte Brown (Mrs. Gleason), born 1806, lived with her two grandmothers where Geo. Wheaton lived about 1900. Her grandmother Rebecca (Harrington) Munroe d. 1834, and for nearly a quarter of a century she and her granddaughter walked up by the elm every Sunday on the way to church and the old lady had something to say about it. How her father, Jonathan Harrington, drove a lead horse and 2 oxen to Salem one summerday and on the return plucked up an elm shoot and it was such a good one he planted it. He brushed the flies off the oxen with it. Rebecca Munroe said it was the

earliest thing she remembered, and as she was born in 1751, the shoot would have been planted about 1754. He told her, "Now you remember this, Becky, and watch that elm grow into a great big elm", and for nearly a quarter of a century she gave Charlotte Brown Gleason a story about that elm every Sunday.

You will find in the Am. Antiquarian Society at Worcester, a Mss. map 18 x 40 in., scale about 1 mile to an inch. The map extends from Cape Ann to the junction of the Merrimack and Concord rivers. The Concord - Salem road is on it. Probably made about 1735.

M. J. Canavan.

I fancy that the old original way to Concord from Watertown was by way of Cutler's lane and Shade Street, dipping down where it comes to Weston Street, and following up through the woods where the Abbotts lived, and as I recalled, coming out by Hartwell's. It is guesswork and hearsay. I asked Webster Smith what he thought of my idea and he approved and said he had heard the roads called the Virginia road. The Virginia road was the old road up in Concord and it passed by some Hartwell.

M. J. Canavan.

A NEW ENGLAND BOYHOOD EARLY IN THE 19th CENTURY.

A COUNTRY BOYHOOD EARLY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A number of years ago I read a paper on old New England customs and ways of living, and mong those present was Mr. Jonas Priest, the father of Mrs. George D. Milne.

He called on me one Sunday afternoon soon afterwards and said, "When you spoke about what we used to do I had to laugh right out, as you told about boys shelling corn on the edge of a shovel. How many nights I have sat near the fireplace and done that very thing!"

He was born in 1817. His father was a farmer at first in Jaffrey, N.H., and later in Lunenburgh. The great trouble of the farmer was lack of money. There was no market for their products. They could raise enough to eat and drink, but they needed a little cash. In order to get it his father would work out the road taxes for the doctor, the lawyer or the store or tavern keeper.

I said I should have thought they could find a market in Fitchburg. "Fitchburg? That was a country village of 1800 inhabitants with the same difficulties we had."

At home his mother would spin woolen yarn by the light of the fire. He used to go into the woods with his father and find an old dead pine stump which they would knock to pieces and bring out a load of pine knots. They would light one end of a knot and place it in the opening of the fire place so that the smoke would go up the chimney. The knot would give out a bright light and he would lie down by it and learn his lessons. One end of the knot projected and he would turn it over occasionally. His mother stood at the woolen wheel and would spin till nine o'clock when they banked the fire and went to bed.

Their utensils for the table were of pewter. Their forks two-pronged and they ate with their knives. At his meals, his father drank a pint or a quart of cider as long as it lasted, and the children drank it till it got hard. Then they did not like it as "it het their blood", made them cross and gave them a head-ache. Then they drank coffee made of brown bread, of barley or of rye.

The top crust of a loaf of brown bread was cut off and the underside was toasted till well browned and a little burnt. Then it was pounded up in a mortar, and boiling water was poured upon it and it made very good coffee. Or they roasted rye or barley kernels, pounded them up and used them in the same manner.

In summer they made half a barrel of spruce beer at a time, of spruce and black birch and some checkerberry thrown in to add to the flavor. This was left some days to effervesce before using.

When the apple years were good they had abundance of cider but not in off-years. One year his father filled all the barrels he could get with cider. Cider was worth fifty cents a barrel and the barrels were worth $1.50. Anyone could come to the orchard and pick all the apples they wanted at five cents a bushel. His father started from Lunenberg with ten barrels of cider on a pung drawn by two oxen and a lead-horse with feed for one day.

It took two days to go to Boston, two to return, and one day looking for people to sell to, who could give good empty barrels. He also had a chance to bring back a hogshead of molasses for the store-keeper. At the end of five days he was back again with his ten empty barrels, the hogshead of molasses and a net profit of fifty cents. "But why could he not have sold in Fitchburg?" "Because Fitchburg was a village of eighteen hundred inhabitants who were in the same situation as ourselves."

The cider mill was on a side-hill. The apples were put in up the hill at the second story, and fell down a hopper. Then the horse would walk round, turn the mill and grind the apples. Then they put the pulp in a press which stood ten feet off, and left it overnight to get a color and acquire more of a fruity flavor, for if it was pressed at once it would be white and not taste so well.

In the Spring and Summer children went barefoot till twelve years old; and his father went barefoot a good part of the time.

They sheared the sheep, washed the wool and sent it to be carded. Then his mother would spin it and send the yarn to a woman who would weave it, who was paid cash or one-tenth of the cloth. Then it was sent to the mill to be dyed. This homespun was what they wore. A woman came to the house, cut the cloth and she and his mother made the clothes.

They came to Lunenberg in order to be near a church. Before that they lived in Jaffrey, N H., where his father raised flax, and his mother used to spin it into thread.

After the flax was pulled up they let it rot, and then broke the outer skin in a break, which was a wooden instrument with a bed of grooves and an upper part with another set of grooves which fitted into the lower ones. The rotten flax was laid crossways to the grooves and the instrument was pounded together and the hulls broken but the inner fibre remained whole. Then it was hetchelled. The hetchell was a wooden bed with nails sticking up from it, and the flax was drawn over these until the hulls were stripped off and only the tow or fibre left. It was over two feet long. The linen fibre was placed on the distaff of a flax-wheel and spun into linen thread.

That shows that a remote place like Jaffrey was some years behind towns nearer the cities. In Lexington the flax-wheel was pretty well given up by 1810 owing to the establishment of a cotton mill at Waltham.

If they killed "a beef critter", they would make tallow candles. When an ox was killed, arrangements were made by which neighbors took certain portions; and when the Neighbor slaughtered, a part of the animal was received in turn. This exchange was usual in order not to have the meat spoil. They had no good facilities for keeping meat. In summer they used boiled meat, for they had to salt it to preserve it. In winter they could keep meat fresh quite a while and had roasts. They killed about snow time and would put the meat in a box and pile up snow about it. In the summer the milk was hung in the well.

At that time, palm leaf hats were worn, and he occasionally got a
Note chance to earn a little by shredding the palmleaves into narrow strips of which the hats were woven. And in berrying time he could sometimes sell some berries.

Iasked him, "Mr. Priest, did you ever have fried pork for breakfast when you were a boy?" He burst out laughing, and replied, "Did I ever have fried pork for breakfast when I was a boy? I should say that when I was a boy I had fried salt pork for breakfast at least three hundred times every year."

Note: I ran across a statement that there was a straw bonnet and hat factory at Lunenberg at this time. Mr. Priest did not tell me this.

CORRESPONDENCE

FROM

M. J. CANAVAN

TO

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Judge James Winthrop owned Tower's hill and Mason house. Raised silk worms.

His portrait is in Mass. Hist. Socy. Proc. 1 - 338

" life " " " " " Coll. Ser.II, Vol. 10, p. 77

Son of Prof. Winthrop - owned Governor's Island.

This life says he crooked the elbow when in early life but reformed later, but John Holmes' Letters refer to him as a sort of village warning when John was a boy, 1815/20.

M. J. Canavan.

Boston, Mch. 1, 1929.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

A John Overing who was Atty. Genl. of Mass. owned a good deal of land and houses and I have written of him as owning the Munroe tavern and the house Nat. Mulliken owned where Norris built and he also owned out in the Munroe meadow.

I remember his wife was a Fawkner. I see that Gov. Thos. Pownal b. 1722, Gov. of Mass. 1757, married Harriet, widow of Sir Evered Fawkner, Knt, and suppose Pownal got the position for Overing as a relative of his wife, though as I remember Overing came over a little too early.

Yours,

M. J. Canavan.

I hope you put my Articles in binders or holders of some kind. I know you intended to do so, but you know what Hell is paved with.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1929.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

Don't forget that you were to see that those articles on Lexington were to be bound or put in Loose Leaf Holders of some kind, say "the Simplex Blank Book."

If not so protected they will go to pieces for they are written on a cheap paper that has not much strength.

And if you desire to have some of them typewritten, I should think you had better get me to do it, for my writing is hard to read and often things are stuck in on the pages opposite, so that they will need rearranging.

Yours truly,

M. J. Canavan.

I received a note from Miss Milne of acknowledgement.

Boston, Jan. 17, 1929.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

I received your letter with the check of $25. from the Council, for which accept my thanks.

I enclose scraps or cuttings from the Somerville Journal about the fight on the 19th of April as it happened in Somerville. It is important as no one ever knew how the British came out from Lechmere Point to the Charlestown road. It is there shown and where they waded was through a cross-brook where the Grand Junction railroad is, or a little East of it, which became a canal. And I pinned on to the cutting information I rec'd from Mrs.E.M.Gilmore (now dead) about "the widow Tapley's store." She always knew where it was. I had an idea that was the place. She knew, as I told her, because her grandmother was the Widow Tapley's daughter. She did not know how she knew except that she always had known it.

Yours truly,

M. J. Canavan.

You had better paste these papers on the Battle of Somerville on something to hold them and don't neglect to add that about the Widow Tapley's store. It is queer how some traditions will come down 150 years. Amos Locke at about 85 told me what his grandfather said to him about Weaver David and about the French - Indian war 1754, 55, 56.

It is a funny thing that nobody knew of that old road in Cambridge, not even Cambridge people. The records of it were all in Charlestown deeds. Now that the information has been published it will seem as if everyone had always known it. The Cambridge Historical Socy. had it all wrong. There was abundance about the old road in Charlestown deeds as far back as 1678 and no Cambridge deeds. Winter Hill, by the way, was originally Winthrop's Hill. I ran across deeds of 1714 calling it Winthrop's Hill. Hill farm ran up to Broadway.

Boston, Nov. 21, 1928.

Dear. Mr. Worthen:

I have some articles I wrote about old Lexington, which your Society can have if they will put them in proper folders so that they will be preserved. By folders, I mean something like a binding to each article that will hold it together.

And I have also three articles about the march of the British through Somerville Apr. 19, 1775.

Yours truly,

M. J. Canavan.

I am almost invariably in the Barton room of the Boston Public Library from 9:30 to 12:30 and from 2:30 to 5:30. If you wanted to make sure you should drop me a line, but I would be found there 9 times out of 10.

Boston, March 8, 1928.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

I do not believe the house you mentioned is an old Wellington house in which they lived before they built the new house in 1805. (Don't let Piper see this, it may have been 1806, I am relying on memory.) You will find an account of an accident at the rasing of the Wellington house in the Rev. Jonas Clarke's diary. The turnpike was built, I believe, about 1805 and Pleasant Street built to it from the Van Ness house, straightening the road which had previously been Green Lane. Wellington's father, I believe, did the work, and I think charged a dollar a rod. Pretty cheap if I am correct. I gave you a tracing of how the old road used to run. I don't know but what the old road is mentioned in the proprietors' records.

When I posed as old Dr. Winthrop, 95 years old, at a supper Bliss gave to eight old men, I was supposed to have lived in Lexington with Dr. Parker when I was 18, about 1830. Dr. Parker, by the way, was more of a land speculator and builder than a doctor.

Cornelius Wellington was at the supper and said, "I wonder if you knew my people, the Wellingtons? My father and uncle lived over on the Concord turnpike and each of them had 12 children, 24 children in one house. It was near the end of the road from East Lexington."

I asked some questions and among others if it was a little beyond the mill pond, and he said, "Mill pond? There was no mill pond." "I'm pretty sure there was, on Green Lane we called it. I remember because a boy I knew, Charles Lawrence, was drowned in it while I was in Lexington and was the first person buried in the new burying ground." "The old mill pond, you are right. I had forgotten all about it. There has not been a pond there for over fifty years."

If there had been an old house there previous to the 1805 house, Wellington would have told me and I should probably have remembered it. I have some notes of his talks, but they are in a mass of papers. There was a Wellington house on Trapelo Road and I believe there was one in the old days where Mrs. Van Ness lived, in revolutionary times.

You can't tell by looks always if a house is very old. There is one on the South side of the Concord road a little above Blinn's with some sort of a tower beside it which looks like a windmill without arms. The people living there a couple of years ago sold antiques. They thought the house was very old, but Eli Robbins built it. McDonald I think their name was.

I was telling you that John Mason, the son of Hugh, never lived in Lexington but in Cambridge Village, not in Cambridge farms. He had a farm in what we call Waban and was constable and selectman. His children were all born there. His son John married a girl who lived near by and came to Lexington in 1698.

John Mason's uncle, John Poulter, had 200 acres on the south side of the road and his other uncle, the Rev. Jos. Estabrook, 200, or perhaps it was 206 acres on the North side. John Mason bought 20 acres of Estabrook and twenty acres . E. of it, from Emerson. I believe from Emerson. At any rate, it was part of the old Golden Moore farm which ran up to the 7th mile line which would be just north of Tower's driveway. Mason's Hollowwas in the Golden Moore land.

John and all of his father's children were born not in Lexington but in Newton. And the Genealogy is wrong about the Estabrooks. Deacon Joseph Estabrook's first son was born in Concord. The others in Hingham. Deacon Joseph Estabrook came to Lexington about 1710.

Yours truly, M. J. Canavan.

Barton Gallery, Boston Public Library.

By the way, the Rev. Benj. Estabrook never owned any land in Lexington. His father, the Rev. Joseph of Concord did.

Here's a good reason why there was no house where the Wellingtons built in 1805 or 1806. Any house there would have been out in the fields. There was no road there. The turnpike did not exist. Pleasant Street did not run there.

Old John Munroe's son John did not marry the girl the genealogies give to him; but a Connecticut girl, and lived in Conn. And they are full of errors as a dog is full of fleas about Jonas Munroe's son John.

And that old Winship who is referred to as the High Sheriff, never held such an office. He may have served as a deputy sheriff, but not high sheriff. That office was for the big-wigs.

The Muzzys had nothing to do with the mill lower down on Vine Brook. That was a Loring and Estabrook mill. Muzzy had originally owned the land. I think it was the 3 acres he had bought of Pelham before he bought the 200 acres. Muzzy's mill pond was South of the road, the mill dam next to the road and the mill itself north of the road. Must, I suppose, have been an undershot wheel and a sluice under the road. There were two distinct mill ponds at the same time. The Muzzy was the earlier. The Loring-Estabrook lasted to the 19th century. The Muzzy mill died out before 1750.

Boston, April 3/28.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

Andrew Jackson was in Boston the latter part of June, 1833. Rec'd degree at Commencement at Harvard.

Went to Lynn, Salem, Marblehead, Lowell and Concord, N.H. Was taken sick and went home. Probably he was expected in Lexington and the collation ordered and he did not come.

Yours truly,

M. J. Canavan.

Boston Public Library.

Boston, Feb. 1927.

Lexington Historical Society:

I have read in a publication by your society, "Lexington, the Birth-place of American History", first issued in 19 2, a statement that John Mason built "the Mason house" in 1680. You could hardly have meant John Mason who married Elizabeth Spring of Newton, for he was at that time but three years old.

Nor is it at all probable that his father, John, the son of Hugh, built here, for he lived in Newton half-way between the Upper and the Lower Falls, between the river and the Sherburne road. (See Smith's History of Newton and Francis Jackson's History of Newton.)

According to Smith, John Mason, senior, came to Newton from Watertown in 1676 at the age of thirty; and both Jackson and Smith give him as one of the signers of the petition to the General Court in 1678 that Cambridge Village be set off from Cambridge as a separate town. The petition was granted and Cambridge Village became Newton. John was constable of Cambridge Village in 1678, selectman of Newton in 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, and died in Newton 1732, and the farm belonged to the family as late as 1750.

John married Elizabeth Hammond of Watertown; and Newton Vital Statistics taken from the town records show that his son, John, was born in Newton, Jan. 22, 1677. Newton - Cambridge village.

Bond, in his Genealogies of Watertown, says that John Mason, Senior, was a tanner of Newton, that John, Junior, born Jan. 22, 1677, married Elizabeth Spring of Newton and settled in Lexington.

Francis Jackson's History of Newton gives the same story of the Masons. Paige in his History of Cambridge says that John Mason, Senior, settled in Newton, Married Elizabeth Hammond, and had John, Jr., born Jan. 22, 1677.

Hudson's Lexington (1868 Edition) gives Hugh Mason of Watertown and his son, John, who married Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of John and Sarah Hammond of Watertown. He does not say where he lived, but that he had a son John who married a daughter of Lieutenant John and Hannah Spring of Watertown, Oct. 16, 1699. "He came to Lexington about the time of his marriage." So Hudson's Hist. of Lexington (1868 ed) says.

Smith's History of Newton and Fr. Jackson's, also show that Elizabeth Spring was the daughter of Lieutenant John Spring, who had five children in Watertown, and moved to Cambridge Village or Newton. Elizabeth was born in Cambridge Village (Newton) April 7, 1675, and was married to John Mason, Jr., Oct. 16, 1699.

Elizabeth lived not far off from John Mason, Jr., in what we now call Waban, for her father had a farm on Centre Street stretching over Mill St., including the mill in which he had an interest.

Jackson's Newton has a plan of Newton farms as of 1700 if you can get one from which the map has not been stolen. I remember that it gives the Mason farm and I presume the Spring farm. I remember he says the Spring farm was near the old burial place.

In the Genealogies of the Revised edition of Hudson's History of Lexington, you have overruled Paige, Bond, Jackson, Smith and even poor Mr. Hudson, and now make him say that John Mason, senior, the son of Hugh, built a house in Lexington in 1680 and that all his children were born in Lexington. Yet, on the next page, dealing with John Mason, Jr., you say he was born in Watertown. He could not have been born in both Watertown and Lexington, and was born in Newton (Cambridge Village). And you give no authority. Were you misled by your pamphlet of 1908? Making over your genealogies to get these people here in 1680. If not, then on what authority?

Mr. Pelham's farm had not gone out of the public eye. In the disputes between Cambridge and Cambridge Village in 1672, Cambridge says the most desirable land that could be settled was Mr. Pelham's farm. When there was talk about setting off "the Farms" you can be sure that Poulter, Muzzy and Estabrook had been dickeringwith that good-for-nothing middle-aged scamp who lived down at Newport. Muzzy had already bought three acres of him and was very likely running the farm for him. The Rev. Joseph Estabrook had married Mary, a sister of John Mason, senior, and John Poulter had married Hannah Hammond, a sister of John Mason's wife. I am inclined to think that the three acres that Muzzy bought were where Loring and Estabrook had a mill in the meadow below Mr. Bliss' house. They would have had the matter all settled with Pelham when he came up from Newport and recorded the deeds, Nov. 10, 1693.

(Midd. D. 10-317) To John Poulter, Pelham sold 212 acres on the South side of the Concord road reaching from Muzzy at Vine Brook down to what we call the Sanderson place.

(M. D. 10-234) To the Rev. Joseph Estabrook of Concord, 100 acres, 186 of them on the north side of the road reaching down to the Adams farm or the 7th mile line; and at that end the line steps over the highway 87 poles, there being 14 acres in that point including the highway, making in all 100 acres. If that 87 poles was the length of the 14 acres, the width would be about 490 feet, reaching down the road from the Munroe tavern land, and that will give you the location of the 7th mile line.

There used to be an old post on Tower's land near the wall just above the driveway, where the curve in the wall straightens out. I used to wonder what it was kept for, and thought it was probably some old division line, but could never find out what. It is about where the 7th mile line should be. Have your surveyor measure it.

Now no house was described as being on either the Estabrook or the Poulter lands, which were given intact. But a house is spoken of as being on the Muzzy land: Pelham's farm house.

"The Mason house" is on that portion of the land north of the road and as no house is mentioned, it was not there. And the Sanderson house is on a portion of the 14 acres, and no house was on it in 1693.

Now here you have John Mason, junior, growing up, and his uncle John Poulter has a farm south of the Concord road, and his uncle, the Rev. Joseph Estabrook, has a farm opposite on the North side. Next to them down the road is the John Adams 170 acre farm reaching up to the 7th mile line.

In 1703 (Midd. D. 13-665) John Adams sold his 170 acre farm to Edward Emerson, and on Nov. 5, 1703, Edward Emerson sold to John Mason twenty acres of this land, the northwestern end, bounded by John Mason, N. W., Francis Bowman S.W., S.E. by Emerson, and John Russell on the Northeast. That is Mason's Hollow and that portion of Tower's land below his entrance to the driveway.

But you may notice that the land on the Northwest belonged to John Mason in 1703. That was land which the Rev. Joseph Estabrook bought of Edward Pelham, 1693.

Dec. 6, 1714, Joseph Estabrook of Hingham makes a deed to John Mason, tanner, of Cambridge, (17-114) selling him 14 acres on the south side of the road. (That is the land between the Munroe tavern and Tower's driveway.) No house mentioned as being on it as there would have been if the Sanderson house had been there in 1689.

(It was all Pelham land in 1693 and he conveyed it all. Surely he would have said something if there had been houses on it.)

And six acres opposite on the north side of the road, bounded east by John Adams and John Russell, N.E. by Captain Cooke or Rolf and West by land of said Estabrook, south on said way. Joseph and Hannah Estabrook.

This deed is by Deacon Joseph Estabrook, the son of the Rev. Joseph. No house is mentioned. No house is mentioned on the six acres where the Mason house now is. Notice that the boundaries in this deed of 1714, the bounds are given as they were before John Adams sold to Joseph Emerson in 1703. Yet the Emerson deed to John Mason of Mason's hollow says that John Mason is on the northwest.

The deed by Joseph Estabrook of 1714 is some kind of a confirmatory deed, conveying in proper form some agreement made by the Rev. Joseph Estabrook or his son Joseph before 1703, and the old bounds were given as they were before 1703.

We have not yet got the date of John Mason's settlement further than knowing that it was after 1693 and prior to 1703. By the Emerson deed John got 20 acres below the 7th mile line. By the Estabrook deed, 20 acres above the 7th mile line, 40 acres in all.

You remember that while John Mason's uncle, the Rev. Joseph Estabrook bought north of the Concord road, John's other uncle, John Poulter, bought 200 acres south of the road. No house on it so far as the deed shows. No house on either of the deeds to Poulter or the Rev. Jos. Estabrook.

The first deed recorded of a conveyance of the Poulter land is July 23, 1697 (12-85) when Ebenezer Nutting conveys to Isaac Johnson 50 acres with a small dwelling house and shop in Cambridge at Pelham's farm, part upland, part meadow: Joseph Estabrook, clerk, and Francis Bowman S. E., Matthew Bridge S.W., John Poulter N.W., Highway N.E. Ebenezer & Lydia Nutting. Joseph Estabrook, clerk, means the Rev. Joseph Estabrook.

It is possible that William Munroe bought in and sold out again between Nov. 10, 1693, and July 23, 1697, but not at all likely. Nutting was taxed in 1693.

Oct. 9, 1699, Isaac Johnson sold to John Comee a messuage or tenement and 50 acres of land with a small dwelling house and a shop on it situate in Cambridge at a place called Pelham's farm, upland and meadow. Bounded by John Mason's land, formerly of Joseph Estabrook, clerk, and Francis Bowman S. E., Matthew Bridge S.W., John Poulter N.W., Highway N.E.

The two deeds show that Estabrook owned the Mason land in 1697 but had conveyed it to John Mason before October 9/ 1699.

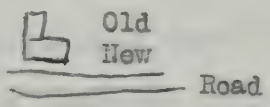
(Midd. D. 19-399) Feb. 3, 1719/20, John and Martha Comee conveyed to David Comee, their son, 30 acres S.E. by John Comee, S.W. by Matthew Bridge, N.W. by Widow Poulter and Joseph Loring, N.E. by Whittemore, N.E. by Concord road, and the south end of the mansion house, being all the old end, with the privilege of the wood-yard and water from the well, and also land to build an addition to his father's barn. (John Comee X his mark
(Martha Comee X her mark.

John Mason was married Oct. 18, 1699, at the age of 22, to Elizabeth Spring and probably built just before he married. He got a rent in the front gallery of the meeting house in 1699.

John Comee was the son of David Comee, one of those Scotch prisoners like William Munroe who were captured at the battle of Worcester and sent to Boston in 1651 on the "John and Sarah." He was in Charlestown, Woburn and Concord. The part of Concord where the redemptioners lived was called Scotland, just as the place where William Munroe lived was given the same name. He was killed in 1676 fighting the Indians at Sudbury and his widow put in a petition to the court saying she was left with small means and six children not yet grown up, four by a former wife, and two of her own, and asks for a guardian for them and that they be put out where they will learn a trade.

I fancy William Munroe took charge of John, for in 1688 he married Martha Munroe, eldest daughter of William.

I should suppose that the south end of the house being the old part, the new part was next to the road.



I fancy that Martha (Munroe) Comee living here was the nearest old William Munroe came to building here. He lived over on Woburn Street, where one of his descendants said he kept adding on to his house until it looked like a rope-walk.

His son William was a farmer on Lowell Street, and his son William was a farmer lower down Lowell Street, where he lived at a bend in the road where you see the name Richardson on the 1853 map. His son William bought the tavern 1770.

The Sanderson house is not mentioned in the deed to Estabrook, nor in the deed from Estabrook to Mason. Instead of being built in 1689, the date of its erection is nearer 1765.

Yours res'y,

M. J. Canavan.

The original David Comee was first called David Mackhome, just as the Fassetts were MacFassetts.

Boston, Feb. 24, 1927.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

As you say the Society would "welcome light on the subject", I write for the Society something of "the Mason house" which indicates that it was built in 1677. And casually the deeds show there was no house on the Mason land in 1677. That includes the Sanderson house.

The Estabrook deed from Pelham and Estabrook deed to Mason show there was no house on the Mason land by 1679. I am thinking of the Sanderson house and there were several conveyances of that 1 acre, 11 rods, but I don't see indications of a house till Sanderson owned it.

You should cut out all about the children of John Mason and Elizabeth Hammond being born in Lexington. I can't see why you put it in except to make it harmonize with John Mason, senior, building in 1680. And that should have appeared absurd, for Pelham had all of his farm in 1693 except the three acres he sold Muzzy.

And you should cut out Joseph Estabrook's children, too. The first one, Joseph, was born in Concord, and the others in Hingham. He did not live in Lexington till about 1710.

Yours sincerely, M. J. Canavan.

I presume Bliss got his information as to old dates from Hudson.
I did not say Comee built the tavern. I may have said he married old William's daughter Hannah. If old William built he did not record the deed by which the land was conveyed to him. Nor was the deed recorded by which he sold. He does not appear in any way as the owner of that land, and he recorded his deeds. Nor did he refer to it in his will. In short, it's all a pipe dream like that of Samuel Winship being high sheriff of Middlesex which the genealogies and Hudson assert. No doubt it is a family tradition but if he had been sheriff of Middlesex his name would have been in the list of Middlesex sheriffs and it is not. Very likely he was a deputy sheriff and the story grew.

Boston, Feb. 12, 1927.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

Why should you or Mr. Duffy answer or take the book on your shoulders? The author was Fred S. Piper.

I never said Mr. Comee built the tavern. Poulter bought the land Nov. 10, 1693, of E. Pelham. Edward Nutting in 1697, July 23, (Midd. D. 12-85) sold the land on which the tavern was built to Isaac Johnson, with a small dwelling house and shop on it. There is no conveyance to Nutting of record. Johnson sold to John Comee, 1699, Feb. 3rd, with a small dwelling and shop. (14-110)

John Comee sold to David Comee 30 acres west of the tavern land and the south end of the mansion house, being all the old end with the cellar and land to build an addition to his father's barn. (19-399)

old new road

David Comee, 1738, sold to John Overing (39-55) the tavern land. 1747, Overing sold to John Buckman (47-153). 1774, Buckman sold to Wm. Munroe (75-441). But really the conveyance was 1770 I believe, though the deed came later.

Wm. Munroe, the first, lived in a ramshackle house on Woburn Street to which he added as he acquired children till "it looked like a rope-walk". Wm., the second, was a farmer on Lowell Street. Wm. 3rd a farmer on Lowell Street lower down, with a house marked J. Richardson on the 1853 map. Sergeant or Col. Wm. was born there.

25 years ago Albert Bryant called on me and said he was going to write about the Hiram Lodge and the Munroe Tavern, and asked me to give him the descent of the land. I did so and he incorporated the information in an article which he wrote and you published. You ought to have accepted or refuted it. But people can believe two direct opposites at the same time.

Benjamin Muzzy did not live where the Buckman Tavern is, but down by the brook where the Muzzy house was for many years, till it was moved, and probably Pelham's house was there too .

In 1709 Benj. Muzzy conveyed to his son, John Muzzy, Clothier, six acres near the meeting house, the highway west and south (16-323). No house mentioned. A survey of other deeds by Ben. and a joint deed by him and John conveying land for the enlargement of the common, make it certain that the Buckman Tavern lot was the land sold to John. John applied for an innkeeper's license in 1714. I believe John was not a noted innkeeper in the early days for in 1716 and 1717, I don't recall which, it was, he was still termed "a weaver". A weaver wove cloth and a clothier sold it. A weaver got a percentage of the cloth he wove and had it for sale. (No house on it in 1709)

About 25 years ago, Mr. Clapp asked me to read an article to the society and I read one on this subject of Ben. Muzzy being down by the brook and his conveyance of 6 acres to John of what is the Buckman tavern land. I said casually that they must not suppose the original house was in its present form, but was probably a little house such as Mr. Hancock lived in before it was enlarged in 1738. It was a side remark, but when I got through, Mr. Piper got up and poured out a virulent diatribe against me as "a faker" who posed as an authority on Lexington history but really knew nothing of it except what I got by talks with people, and that anyone who knew the history of Lexington would know that the Hancock house was enlarged in 1734; and enlarged on the goose ignorance of a person who did not know that.

Well, his outpour of bile was the worst specimen of discourtesy and boorishness I can imagine. Between five or ten minutes, a perfect gush of bile and denunciation, because I said 1738 and not 1734.

I could not understand it, but now I see he had been writing that Benj. Muzzy had built this house in 1690, not 1693, and kept tavern there. (See p. 46, 7th Ed of his pamphlet on Lexington.) And how in the world does he know that the Hancock house was enlarged in 1734, or that the Marrett Munroe house was built in 1729? He is so absolute. Why not let him tell about the Munroe tavern and the Buckman. He does not rely on hearsay, he knows.

By the way, Sergeant Wm. Munroe was not the grandson of the 1st William. Will you kindly tell me who occupied the houses 297 and 301 Mass. Ave. between 1890 and 1900? I presume that 301 is the John Mulliken house, but who occupied the other, so that I may place it? They are referred to on page 4 as if everyone knew them. I don't. Piper is the author. I have other questions to ask.

I am sending in this letter a 1794 map of Woburn which has the old Concord, Reading, Salem road on it in green, and it extends West on this map into Lexington. I do not think it was the same as what is called the Burlington Road on the 1875 map. J. F. Simonds referred me to a lane and I found such a one which I should think goes through J. O. Chandler's land (1875 map) Did you ever look for that lane? There was a big gate which admitted teams. Please return this 1794 Woburn tracing. Old Fred would have said Burlington Road if he meant it.

I mail also a tracing of old roads in south part of Lexington. Show it to your engineer. I don't want that back.

I have no quarrel with you or Mr. Duffy, but I would like Piper to answer some questions and he ought to be ready to answer. 1690. Three years before Ben. bought his 206 acres. And the Mason house built in 1690. John was three years old then. Did he go up there at that age and squat? It is

on Pelham land (Page 4, 7th Ed.) That would be a good question for Piper to answer.

Please return the 1794 map and tell me about the Mulliken houses. If you want information come in and I will give it with authorities. Or if you have not the time, send some good crank who can ask questions, Mr. Duffy if he has time. But Piper really ought to back his book up.

Yours,

M. J. Canavan.

What was the name, Minna K. Goddard? She showed real interest.

Boston, Feb. 4th, 1927.

President of the Lexington Historical Society,

Dear Sir:

I have just run across a book issued by your society called "Lexington, the Birthplace of American Liberty."

In it dates are given when some of the houses were built. This is of great interest; but the brevity of the book I presume did not allow opportunity of quoting the authorities which establish these dates.

It says the Munroe Tavern was built in 1695 by William Munroe, and that the Buckman Tavern was built in 1690 by Benjamin Muzzy. Will you kindly refer me to the county or town records or contemporary papers which establish these facts?

Yours Res'y,

M. J. Canavan

Barton Room,

Boston Public Library.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1926.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

Some two or three years ago I gave you an old, dirty tracing I had made on cloth of some of the old roads of Lexington. It was all vague in my mind, as I had lost interest in it; but of late I have been looking over some of the old notes I have and if I had that map I could write an explanation of it, and send it to you with the notes.

Yours sincerely,

M. J. Canavan.

Barton Gallery

Boston Public Library.

I give this address as I am here mornings and afternoons.

Even with the notes I find, I have not the knowledge of the roads I once had. I have forgotten and also lost Notes I had.

Mar. 21, 1927.

John Hinchey says that his old house on Sandpit Road was, in part, an old school-house painted red and framed with hand-hewn oak timbers. Where it came from they never knew or whether the other part was older.

A Merriam family owned it before Hammon Reed.

There is an old cellar-hole in the field beyond his house nearer the R. R. tracks.

Boston, Nov. 16th, 1926.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

I mail you a tentative list of houses along the Main Street with my guess as to when they were built and by whom, or rather by whom first owned.

If you could get "the Historian" to criticise and correct the list, giving the correct persons and dates, I should be much obliged.

Yours sincerely,

M. J. Canavan.

In making this list I necessarily looked at the Genealogies. I am of the impression that John and Elizabeth Hammond Mason never lived in Lexington, and that their six children were all born in Waban; and so was Elizabeth Spring, whom young John married. The first Mason who came to Lexington was John about 1698.

I should also think that none of Captain Joseph Estabrook's children were born in Lexington. Joseph, the son of Millicent, was certainly born in Concord.

Why don't you put the "Historian" on his job?

Boston, Nov. 19th, 1926.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

I mail you some notes which I made 25 to 30 years ago from "the Proprietors' Records of the town of Cambridge." Most of them relate to Lexington. From them I made the map which I sent you, of which I lately received a blue print from you. I have looked the map over and have added some additional information, which I took from these notes. I had thought of recopying the notes, but it was a thankless task and I gave it up. The copy would probably have not been any more legible. You have them as I took them, and you probably have a copy of "the Proprietors' Records". If not, you should endeavor to get one of the City Clerk of Cambridge. I got one years ago.

Some things on the map are by no means certain. In the account which the early settlers of Concord gave of the round-about route they were forced to make to get there, I looked at the map of the brooks, and knew how formidable they were in the old days, and also the marshes. I came to the conclusion they would avoid both as far as possible and would go by the uplands, or the edge of the uplands. I found out that Shade St. and Cutler's Lane were old roads, very old; that Cutler's lane led down to the West end of Bow Street, and then branched off to the southeast and ran to Forest Street. I think it was Forest Street. It occurred to me this might be a part of the old Virginia road mentioned in accounts of old Concord ways and also in Brown's History of Bedford, p. 34 & 35 . One day I was over at Webster Smith's house and brought up that question and he said he understood they were among the oldest roads and he had heard the term "Virginia road" applied to them; that Shade Street ran to where the Stones lived, and the old road followed up through the woods by the brook past the place where the Abbotts lived into which family the Lawrences married; and that the road came out on the Concord road, I think he said by Hartwell's. I know little of the topography but at any rate the road went

up by the Abbotts and on to Concord. I do not know enough of the topography of the region to understand what Brown says of it in his History of Bedford, p. 35. I have believed this was a part of the Virginia road, and Webster Smith agreed. I submit it to those who have better actual knowledge of these roads. Cutler's lane was discontinued as a highway I believe some 70 years ago.

In regard to the old road from Concord to Woburn and Salem, you can easily see it in the Antiquarian Society at Worcester. They have a plan of it. It left the Concord road at what was Houghton's on the 1853 map, and ran directly to the poor-house, and along Hill Street to what I recall as Revere Street; but in an 1876 map I find it called Cross Street. I asked old Fred Simonds how it ran then, whether along Adams Street, and he said, "No;" when you come to Hancock Street turn to the left and go up the street and I would find a lane leading across a field. That was what was left of it. I went up there and saw people haying or getting in their oats. A gate was open and a cart was in the field on a roadway. I supposed that was it. I see that in the blue-print it is marked at Burlington Street. I should think the way across the field which I found was up at about the place marked N. Chandler on the 1853 map. If it had been at Burlington St. Old Fred would have said so. Even the lane I found was further up than I had expected. Perhaps this will give you a clue:

Midd. Deeds 77-313, David Fiske to David Fiske, Jr., of Lexington, Feb. 20/1777, 5 acres. Begin at S.E. angle of Woburn line. Then N.W. to a heap of stones at David Fiske, Jr. S.W. 50 rods, then S.E. 15 rods to heap of stones at Concord road. Then N.E. by said road 50 rods to the 1st place. Reserving to myself the house I now live in and the use of the land adjoining one rod in width on all parts of said house and also a bridle way from the house to the Concord road so long as I live there. Feb. 20,1777.

77-314, Thomas Locke of Woburn to David Fiske, Physician of Lexington, 30 acres in Lexington and house and barn. Begin at rangeway by Concord Road by Woburn line. N. by the line to a stake by Joseph Locke's land, West by John Simonds 94 rods till it comes to N.W. corner of land, S.E. by Simonds and land of Timothy Blodgett. East by rangeway to stake by Woburn line. Feb. 20, 1777.

I have marked the lane on the map in black, where I remembered seeing it. I only followed it in a few hundred feet.

I also marked on the map the 8th mile line which is well known, and the 7th mile line which I never saw pointed out. It crossed the Main road just above the entrance to Tower's driveway.

I think on the map I sent you I marked the road in different colors. The old roads as I remember were green, though probably it was the other way. For instance, on Woburn Street the bends on the North of the road are the way it did run. "The Way to Cocke's" farm curved to one and then to the other side of the more modern turnpike. (Lowell Street.) And the curve above Woburn Street was always dry when it rained. "Ridge road" I believe they called it. It seemed to me to be an old terminal moraine from the glacial period.

At the more southerly bend was the house of Wm. Munroe, the grandson of the 1st William, under the big elms, the first man buried in the new addition to the burying ground, 1747. "Here lies William Munroe the first man buried in this burying ground." It looked as if he did lie. His son Edmund lived here too. Later on the house was used as a pest house. (Lowell St., marked J. Richardson, 1853) He had 200 acres as did Edmund.

I have marked "new" and "old" along some of the roads and the dates when some of them were laid out, as you will see in the notes from the Proprietors' Records. For instance, "the way to Russell's, 1704," the western part of Maple Street and the lane back of Kennison's hill, but the eastern

part beyond the lane is new.

So too is Waltham Street. It was an old path, an Indian path they say; but I do not think it was made into a street till about 1825. Take the Holmes house on the corner. It faces Waltham Street, but when Mrs. Charlotte (Brown) Gleason (born in 1805) was a child, the house always seemed strange to the girls who called it "No front door" as its main door was not on the street, but on a path.

In 1714, a road was laid out to accommodate Nat. Stone, Joseph Stone, Robert Merriam and John Cutler. It ran "to the Great rock" and then across the brook to John Cutler's. "Stone's road" it was called; later "the way to Mt. Tabor" or Weston Street. I remember following it down to the brook, and seeing "the Great rock." There was no doubt about the Great rock. It was an immense boulder, at least 10 feet high, more I think, say 15. I wonder if it is still visible. Nearby was another great boulder almost as large. Cutler's cellar could be seen.

Shaw's farm of 200 acres was in the north part of the town and reached from Tophet swamp to Cooke's farm. Michael Badon bought a good deal of it, perhaps all. The Hammond Reed land was in that farm. Probably Poulter bought it before it came to Reed, after Poulter sold down on the Main Street; John I believe this Poulter was, not Jonathan.

Bridge's road (Middle Street). This road was straightened out. The old way, say as late as 1815, bent more to the south, and when it was straightened out, some of the houses which faced the old road, then faced away from the new portion. Was not there a Patch there? I think that house experienced this change. John Poulter bought up there in North part of town and in 1744 left his property to his daughter Hannah Simonds, daughter Sarah Reed, grandchild Ruhamah Brown, grandson John Reed and grandson Hammond Reed. So you see how the Reeds and Simonds abounded in the north part of the town. Most of his property went to daughter Hannah Simonds and to daughter Sarah Reed.

Pleasant Street. Opposite the house of Mrs. Van Ness where Watertown Street leads off, you will see "Green Lane" on the map. I presume it is still a Green lane. A hundred years ago it was the road. Two Bowmans, Francis and I think John, had a mill and mill pond there below the road and ran it alternately. In fact, I believe at one time there was also a mill above the lane also. Francis Bowman was one of the men. I'm not quite sure that John was the other. Charles Lawrence, a boy over that way, got drowned in the mill-pond and was the first person buried in the cemetery, I remember how I fooled Cornelius Wellington, when I was made up as an old man by an artist barber, a theatrical barber, and went to an old man's dinner Mr.Bliss gave at his house. I was an old Dr.Winthrop whom he had met, who had studied with Dr. Parker in Lexington about 1830, and had spent most of my life in Egypt. Wellington asked me if I remembered his father and uncle who lived in a house on the turnpike near Pleasant Street with their 24 children. "Wellington? Wellington? Was it on the street a little beyond the mill pond?" "Mill pond?" said Cornelius, "There was no mill pond." "I am sure I remember a mill pond and a mill on the road that led over to the turnpike, I remember a boy was drowned in the pond and was the first one buried in the cemetery." "Good Lord! You're right. I'd forgotten all about it but there has not been any mill pond and much less a mill there for over 50 years". And he was tapping me on the arm, as I was trying to keep from laughing, as he had told me all about it, and how his father had built the straight part of the road from Watertown Street to the turnpike and how much he got for it per rod. Bliss and I were to have a great laugh over it at the end of the dinner, but I hit Charles Parker in a tender spot and made the tears run down his cheeks, so that we did not dare to give it away. Bliss told me he told each one of them separately a year after I had put up a job on them and fooled them. "But it can't be", said Loring Muzzy, "he told me how those

little holes came in the floors of the old Muzzy house. I never knew before. I had studied up for it in my note books.

When the road was corrected the place where Watertown Street meets Green Lane was called "Sharp corner," for originally Pleasant Street curved as it met Watertown Street. This is noticed on the map, but not sufficiently. There was a longer loop there than is indicated.

Pleasant St. I have marked the curves in Pleasant Street, east of Watertown Street. They are exaggerated, but the old way curved to the North and then to the south of the present street and back again north of it and then met the present street again. The two entrances to Pleasant Street and the triangle are modern, coming from a school sticking there.

Edwd. Goffe had 600 acres down there by Rockmeadow, reaching up to Bridge; but Bowman and Cutler bought 200 acres of it and in a couple of years Bowman bought Cutler out, 1651. Rockmeadow was down on Watertown road by the line. Between the Watertown and the Concord road the Whittemores owned a good deal of land, but one of them got to tippling and much of it came into the hands of the Bowmans. At the time the Farms were set off a Whittemore had a house in the Farms next to the line, north of the Concord road, south of the brook. It seemed to me I could see certain traits skip a generation, then recur, skip and recur, in several families. Cornelius Wellington told me his grandfather or great grandfather made wheels for carts for the army at the time of the Revolution. Curtis Bixby, an architect of Watertown, told me his great grandfather at the lower end of Watertown Street in Watertown made bodies for carts in the Revolution. I told him what Wellington said and he said, "Yes, my great grandfather made the bodies and Wellington made the wheels for the army carts; Wellington at the upper end of the street and my great grandfather at the lower end."

I see the 11 acre lot called "the Bellows" and "Slendergut Meadow". If you will go up there and look at the brook and the ground alongside of it you will see the appropriateness of the name. The Bellows was near by. I have a deed of is somewhere. I think a Hastings and a Stearns were named in it. I spoke of these names, "Bellows" to an Englishman, saying I could see why "Slendergut meadow" received the name, but did not know why a place should be called the "Bellows." "Because there's an echo there. I know 3 or 4 places in England called "the Bellows" and always for an echo. Isn't there a hill there?" "Yes."

Yours sincerely,

M. J. Canavan.

N.B. Ask Geo. Harrington where Mr. Moore's house was. Levi Mead mentions it in astatementabout the fight, which he has. Was it the present poor house or was it where J. P. Merriam lived?

Edw. Goffe made a lot of deeds of his land. In 1677, John Wincoll sold Matthew Bridge 150 acres in Cambridge which he bought of Edw. Goffe. That might well be down in the lower corner of Lexington where Patty Bridge lived. Wincoll made a lot of deeds. He went to Kittery.

I can't find that deed about "the Bellows" but thought I would jot down some about land in the north part of the town.

Boston, Nov. 28, 1926.

A few more notes.

Richard Jackson owned the Russell farm on Woburn Street originally. On page 2 of Notes you will find him buying 6 acres of John Bridge in Alewife Meadows, East of Cooke's farm. Alewife meadows. R'd Jackson sold W. Russell at 7th mile, 1655.

The Browns bought some of the Russell farm and one of the Russell houses in the meadow, and the house to which the Browns ran in the Munroe meadow, Apr. 19/75, was originally a Russell house, Wm. Russell's. On page 4 of the notes Winship gets 240 acres on the Rocks but with the Robt. Holmes farm N.W. it should be the Winship land in the south part of Lexington. On page 4 of the notes, Robert Holmes farm, 134 a. It says at the Rocks, but it was East Lexington.

Colden Moore "at the Rocks" was in Lexington, page 4 notes. His farm reached up to Munroe's station, included Mason's hollow and the Munn estate and reached down to Independence Avenue, or rather, this is the farm on page 5 of notes.

Roger Shaw's farm (p. 6 notes) Tophet Swamp. The Hammond Reeds and other Reeds and Simonds got much of it through John Poulter's will. It reached from Tophet Swamp S.E. Remember Concord bounds then were not the Concord bounds of to-day.

Page 7. William Munroe was always buying these little lots which the town sold off yearly when they had need of a little money. Sometimes he later bought up the adjacent lots, or sold.

Page 10 shows Hancock St. laid out through Shaw's farm to Church's farm, 1707. It refers to trees on both sides of meeting house. Pelham's farm was called the head line.

Page 11. The way into Dunback on Wellington land. There was big and little Dunback.

Page 14. Concord road above John Munroe, 1703.

Page 15. Road badly laid out in 1683 through B. Muzzy land and corrected 1703. Hancock St.

Page 16. The beginning of Maple St. and the lane back of Kennison hill laid out 1704. The way to Russell.

Page 21. I think Reedy meadow still has that name. It is still full of reeds. Hunting swamp is in between Middle and Pleasant St. Bryant used to trap for muskrat in there.

Page 23. Upper Bedford St. swinging over to Hancock, 1707.

Page 29. Notice these small lots sold off lay to south side of the 7th mile line. They call it West. Say N.W.

There were paths and lanes before the roads were laid out. You should have someone trace a copy of the Concord Woburn road from the plan in the Antiquarian Society, Worcester.

Here is something your surveyor and some of the Deeds in the north of the town can follow up. I don't know much of the north of the town. Midd. Deeds 46-628. John Russell, housewright, to Wm. Reed, yeoman, £550. 60 acres in Lexington. N.E. Thomas Grover. N.W. Rangeway. N.E. Nat Trask. S.E. Rangeway. S.W. John Lawrence to the highway. Then S. by highway and W. by line of Wm. Grimes to the Billerica line.

And 19 acres S. by Wm. Reed. S.W. highway, W. and N. John Lawrence, North by Dan Tidd, Sam. Lawrence; E. Dan Tidd.

And 40 acres N.E. by Woburn line, N.W. by Rangeway, S.E. Sam Trask and Sam. Nutting.

John Russell, Jr. and Rebekah X her mark.
March 10, 1728/9

That of course is up Bedford and Burlington way.

M.D. 43-628. John Poulter, yeoman, consideration, affection for daughter Sarah and £400, sells to Wm. Reed the land where I dwell, containing two mansion houses, barn and out-buildings and 60 acres on both sides of the way. That part on the N.E. side of the road where the buildings are

is bounded S.E. by Wm. Reed. Then by Nat. Trask. Then Tidd's meadow, then by meadow of Wood, Robinson and Grimes, and so by said Wm. Reed. N.W. to said way and S.W. by said way.

The other piece S.W. side of said way. S.E. by Wm. Reed, S.W. by Benj. Reed, N.W. partly by Philip Burdoo and part by Rangeway.
Witness Nat. Merriam John Poulter.
John Muzzy, Jr.

I have not got date on it. It should be about 1775.

They ought to know where Philip Burdoo lived up on the Bedford road.

43-629. Walter Fairfield, yeoman, to Wm. Reed, gentleman, £700. Mansion house, barn, buildings and 100 acres land. S.E. on rangeway, S.W. highway partly and partly by Nat. Merriam. N.W. Rangeway. Elsewhere by Benj. Muzzy; and 1/5 of a stall near meeting house.
Walter and Judith Fairchild.
Dec. 10, 1740.

43-630. Wm. Grimes of Bedford for £60 to Wm. Reed. 14 acres meado w land. N. on Jonathan Robinson, S.E. John Poulter, S.W. Wm. Reed. Elsewhere Wm. Reed and Dan. Tidd. June 24, 1741.

17-474. Wm. Reed of Lexington, Gent., to John Trask of Beverly for £90. Sept. 21, 1719. Mansion house, barn and 50 rods land. S.E. and N.W by Rangeways. N.E. John Lawrence. West Thomas Mead. S.W. Wm. Reed. Also 25 acres in Lexington S.E. and N.E. Rangeways. N.E. Sam Whitmore, S.W. John Russell, Jr.,

5-263. David McGinnis sells John Tidd 1/2 the land he bought of Michael Bacon of Cambridge. East by W. Simonds. John Allen N. Common land S. and W. 1675. North part of town. (McGinnis bought it 1674, see Midd. D. 5-510.) This 1/2 equals 25 acres between John Tidd and John Allen and now bounded by John Allen North. And 12 acres meadow to be equally divided between Tidd and Allen. David McGoney X his hand. (I think it is really Daniel.

5-80. Michael Bacon of Cambridge to David McGeney of 50 acres where I now dwell. S. & S.W. by Cambridge common. N.E. Simonds land, N.W. by land sold by me to Wm. Karley and 2 parcels meadow land 25 acres. One parcel. Michael Bacon. Senior, p. 5. Cambridge Common S. Wm. Karley W. Second parcel Wm. Karley East. Cambridge Common W. Michael Bacon, Sr. N. Simonds meadow W. 1674. Jan. 25.
Witness - John Coolidge, Jr., Michael & Sarah Bacon
Wm. Hunt.

5-83. Michael Bacon of Cambridge to Wm. Karley of Sudbury, my dwelling house and barn, outhouses and 50 acres meadlow land, N. Cambridge Common E. & W., and Land now sold Daniel McGeney S., and 15 acres of "medow" bounded by above upland South, meadow land sold to McGeney E. and W. Michael Bacon, Senior; Jan. 29, 1674. Michael Bacon.

1-94. Roger Shaw of Cambridge, £10 to Michael Bacon and Wm. Simonds of Woburn. 200 acres in Cambridge bounded by Captain Cooke's farm S.E. The common elsewhere with all the meadow adjoining the Great Swamp near the East corner of Concord bounds that falls into Cambridge bounds.
March 10/1648. Roger Shaw

As I have given some of the conveyances in the north of the town, I had better give abstract of will of John Poulter who had owned part of the Pelham farm including the Munroe tavern land and Loring's. He must have bought up in the north part of the town as Ebenezer Nutting, to whom he sold the Munroe tavern site, did also.

His will is of 1744. (Midd. Probate 17819) He left to daughter Hannah Simonds, £100 beside the 400 I have ordered to be paid to her and her children by my son, Wm. Reed, for two bonds of even date with these presents. To my daughter Sarah Reed £100 beside what I have invested her husband with out of my real estate.

To grandchild Ruhamah Brown £200 to be paid at age of 18 or at her marriage and if she decease before, £50 of the £200 is to go to her father

David Brown, the remainder to be divided between daughters Hannah Simonds and Sarah Reed. To grandson John Reed £50. To grandson Hammond Reed £100. in compliance with desire of my dear wife in honorable remembrance of their grandfather, John Hammond.

To the Rev. John Hancock and to Mr. Ebenezer Hancock, each £5. The rest of my estate to be divided between my two daughters Hannah Simonds and Sarah Reed, and I appoint my son-in-law, Wm . Reed, executor.

Witness: John Mason
Nat'l Merriam
John Muzzy, Jr.

John Poulter.

This is one reason why there are so many Reeds and Simonds in the North part of the town, but I could not very well put these things on the map.

M. J. Canavan.

Boston, Oct. 20, 1926.

Mr. Edwin B. Worthen:

I have the data on which I relied for making that map. I came across them lately, and will tell you something about the old roads. Of course, after a lapse of 25 years much of the knowledge of the town which I had, has faded and I have lost some notes I made. I should like to have you call some time on me at the library.

I happen to have by methe Massachusetts Civil List of Colonial and Provincial Officers, 1630/1774, by Wm. M. Whitmore. The list of sheriffs of Middlesex is:

1692	Timothy Phillips	1729	Samuel Dummer
1702	Sam. Gookin	1730	Rd. Foster, Jr.
1715	Edmund Goffe	1761	Rd. Foster
1728	Samuel Gookin	1764	David Phips

and Phips was sheriff up to the Revolution - 1776.

You will see in Genealogies and Lexington writings Samuel Winship referred to as High Sheriff of Middlesex. I always doubted this. It was a much higher office in those days than now and I doubted if the aristocrats would let such a plum be given to a man out in the country. Probably Sam was a Deputy Sheriff.

Yours truly,

M. J. Canavan.

Sam I fancy was a Tory. He had great contempt for continental money.

Tony Pasture. Estabrook owned that land. Estabrook had a slave Tony. I guess he was "the nigger in the woodpile."

Henry Preston Clark had half a dozen diaries of Jonas Clark and apparently Rev. Jonas Brown Clark had a couple for he lent them to your Society. I copied those H. P. Clark had 25 years ago. I suppose he still had an office in Boston or lives here. He is an architect and in the summer is at Kennebunkport, Me.

Boston, Dec. 1/26.

Dear Mr. Worthen:

I'm not surprised the Town Clerk did not know. I think the map by David Fiske of the allotments at the "Rocks" and "the Farms" was in the Cambridge Town Hall early in the 19th century, dirty and tattered, and someone got rid of the dirty sheet.

The Charlestown map was lost between 1714/1767. And a mass of old papers were set out in barrels back of Boston City Hall for the junk man, but Geo. Lamb happened to see them and went in and offered to buy them and someone woke up and for years they were being catalogued up at the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Nor am I surprised that they don't know at the Antiquarian Society that they have the Concord-Woburn map. 20 years ago I went there to look over old maps, and found a mass of them six inches through lying on a chair. They had laid there for years. I took a view of Boston and showed it to the assistant and asked if she knew what it was worth . "No." "Well, a friend of mine paid about $900. for one of those views, but inferior to this. I think if you don't care for it, you might be able to get $1000. That would be better than to have it spoiled by dirt and dust lying on a chair."

I joked an old architect about the way they let maps that were unique lie in the dirt, and next time I was in there, they had the view of Boston framed and it looked fine. There were only three or four of these views. There was one in the Boston City Hall till about 1930. It disappeared. J. H. Edmunds, the head of the Archives at the State House, told me he saw that lay-out of the Concord, Woburn road in the Am. Antiq. Soc'y and he is about the best expert on old provincial maps. It is there but they don't know it. I suppose the maps lying on that chair, which had been lying there for years, could have been sold for thousands of dollars by Goodell, I mean the Park Street Antiquarian book-store man. There

was enough on that chair to establish a man high up in the Antiquarian business.

Winchester records has a map which shows that the Concord, Woburn road touched Reed's mill in Burlington, but west of it, and apparently was north or N. W. of Adams Street.

Go up Hancock Street about 1000 ft. above Revere, and in that vicinity see if you don't find a gate which can be opened to let in a cart, and you will also find an old cartway there. I did, and supposed it was what "Old Fred Simonds" told me of, though it was further along than I would have supposed it should be, but probably Revere Street did not run just as it does now.

I wrote you about "the Bellows" and "Slendergut meadow," and that I had a deed which mentioned them and I thought it was a Stearns deed. I looked over my deeds to find it, but could not. Probably in some book that is lost, but what I did find was a frequent reference to the "Concord road."

I had from the term Rocky Meadow supposed that this Concord road was Watertown Street leading to the great road to Concord, but some of the names and descriptions made me doubt, and then in 1794 when they laid out Watertown Street, the language does not accord with that of a road known 50 years earlier as the Concord road. I mean if Watertown Street had been "the Concord road" it would have been called so 1794.

Bond says that the old Concord road in Watertown was what in his day was Lexington Street, and that accords with my idea that it hitched on to Cutler's Lane and Shade St., way, way back. The roads used to run differently. That blue-print you sent me does not, I think, give all I had on the original, for I had black and green ink on the original and that don't show on the blue-print. The green ink showed the old roads and the black the newer. But there is no such distinction on the blue-print.

Bow Street has been changed. It was a main street, a continuation of Cutler's lane. If you come in some day, I'll show you. Bring the map I sent you. I will help. I know where the different portions of Blossom Street were made, formerly.

Old Concord - Woburn road went by Jesse Cutler's old homestead in Woburn, by John Cummings and Babylon to Blanchard farm in Burlington. Then to Vine Brook, near Reed's saw mill, and to Lexington and Concord. Seems to run north of Adams St. in Lex.

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LEXINGTON ROOM

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